"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for this city and vicinity are generally fair, westerly winds, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,363. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, 104⅛; cash corn, 35⅝; cash cotton, 8¼.

FOREIGN—The Zion Congress at Basel, Switzerland, has approved Dr. Herzl's programme for the colonization of the Jews in Palestine. The Czar will visit Paris at the end of the Autumn, according to a French newspaper. Two persons were killed and twelve fatally injured by a collision of passenger trains near Dusseldorf, Germany. M. Gerville-Roache, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies from Guadeloupe, suggests that the United States should be admitted to the alliance of France and Russia. Emperor William spoke at a banquet in Coblenz last night, held in connection with the German army manoeuvres.—Page 7.

Page 1.

During a fire in a Chicago hotel, three women rushed into the building and rescued two invalids.

Roundsman John Dugan and James Reilly were rescued on Eusopis Creek yesterday, when their boat was drifting toward the rapids.

Fierce forest fires are raging in Montana and Georgetown and Silver Lake are in the path of the flames and reported to be in danger of destruction.

A band of Deputy Marshals in a raid against a stronghold of moonshiners in Arkansas was fired upon from ambush Sunday, and two deputies were killed.

The Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church in New Rochelle have passed a resolution condemnatory of the fort being built about the base of the soldiers' monument.

Ex-Surrogate Daniel G. Rollins of New York died yesterday at Somersworth, N. H., from diabetes. His funeral and interment will take place at Somersworth on Thursday at 1 o'clock.

President Straine and Treasurer Lamson of the United Telegram Company were arrested yesterday charged by a stockholder, W. H. Barker, of this city, with conspiring to defraud the company of over $73,000.

Bank robbers learned the combination of the Napanee (Ontario) branch of the Dominion Bank and stole $32,000, changed the lock so that the bank officials could not open the vault, and so got twenty-four hours' start of the officials.

At the meeting of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee last evening, the members voted to retain National Committeeman William F. Harrity. The vote stood 53 to 26. Lively scenes are expected in the State Convention at Reading today.

Herman W. Van Senden, private secretary to Secretary Carlisle in the last Administration, and Dennis J. Canty, formerly a clerk in the office of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, were arrested in Washington yesterday on warrants charging them with the embezzlement of $4,887 from Wilkins & Co., a brokerage firm.

Quigg's anti-Tammany conference, after four hours' in secret session last night, adjourned at the request of Brooklyn representatives, who agreed to try to force the Citizens' Union to delay renomination of Mr. Low. It was said that Low would not be indorsed by the Republicans if he is nominated before Sept. 28. Citizens' Union Executive Committee says it will name him at its meeting to-morrow Mayor Strong's name was mentioned as a possible opponent to Mr. Low.

Page 2.

The City Magistrates were unable to open the new police court yesterday, as they learned that the Chief Clerk must pass a civil service examination, and at present there is no eligible list.

County Clerk Worth yesterday denied that he had insulted Mr. Platt or that Mr. Platt had insulted him at Manhattan Beach Saturday, and repudiated a published interview which made him say uncomplimentary things of Mr. Platt. He declared that public sentiment in Brooklyn was for Mr. Low and that the Citizens' Union should nominate him at once.

Page 3.

William Ogilvie, Dominion Surveyor for the Northwest Territory, thinks the Klondike gold fields will extend over 500 miles of territory, or 5,000 miners are on the Skaguay trail, between the landing and the summit, and all traffic is suspended while the work of improvement goes on.

The Greenburgh Town Assessors yesterday resumed their hearing of grievances. Real Estate Broker Hoyt of Tarrytown, who sold William Rockefeller the property on which Rockwood Hall was built, criticises the new appraisement made on it to Mr. Rockefeller's interest by another broker. Assessors in Flushing have been sued for reduction by property owners.

Page 4.

The Attorney General's decision in regard to the 10 per cent. discriminating duty clause in the new tariff is not yet ready. It is thought the clause may be interpreted as imposing a discriminating tax on imports in British and French vessels, and, in fact, on all vessels where special treaty exemptions are not in force.

Perry Belmont, in conversation with a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, predicted that the first Mayor of Greater New York will be a Democrat, and that the contests over Assemblymen, the legislative and executive offices of the new municipality, county officials within the area of Greater New York, and all judicial offices to be filled, will be conducted and controlled by the two old organizations.

Page 5.

Many cloakmakers are now joining the union, as they are confident it will win the strikes.

John Most, the Anarchist, has decided to leave this city and go to Buffalo, where he will take charge of The Arbeiter Zeitung.

The defense in the Luetgert trial will ask the jury to witness an experiment in the vat of the sausage factory at Chicago. The taking of testimony began yesterday.

The Coney Island Jockey Club experimented yesterday by racing on a Monday. The attendance and the sport were good. Old Sir Walter won a game race after a hard struggle, and four of the races fell to favorites.

The first match with the English cricket team will be played on the Staten Island grounds at Livingston, on Sept. 13, 14, and 15. The American team will be made up of Staten Island, Manhattan, and New York players.

The Chicago Baseball team beat the New Yorks yesterday playing off the tie game of Saturday. The game was characterized by continual and senseless kicking against the umpire's decisions. Anson was fined $25 and ordered to the bench.

Page 7.

Wheat speculation yesterday was featureless, the market being a waiting one. Corn was remarkably strong.

A strong force of Afridis has closed the Kohat Pass in India and the proposed advance of a column of British native troops on Kohat has been countermanded.

Page 12.

Ticket brokers in this city have decided to fight the Anti-Scalpers law, which goes into effect to-morrow.

Truck Driver Adam Miller of Brooklyn interfered with the progress of an ambulance for three blocks last night and was arrested.

Agents for Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist of Paris, say that his property in this city is not valued at $5,000,000.

George Lucas, the professional baseball dodger at North Beach, was a little slow yesterday in dodging one of the three-forfives, and had his nose broken.

Investigation of the attempt to wreck a Brighton Beach train on Sunday continues. Five boys are now under arrest for supposed complicity in the affair.

Evidence tends to show that two men were concerned in the killing of the assistant sexton of the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn, Sunday night.

Business rivalry led a Jersey City barber into giving free shaves on Monday. Tramps in large numbers responded. The barber kept his word, but said afterward that they would never come back.

Gossip in the Zion German Evangelical Church in Jersey City has led to the resignation of eighteen members. The trouble arose over a cycle trip to Lake Hopatcong.

Eight Cheyenne Indians from the Fort Reno reservation visited the city on their way to Washington. They called on Mayor Strong and told him how much they admired New York, and the Mayor complimented them on their fine appearance.

The movement to establish kindergartens as a part of the Brooklyn school system has met with a check. Some of the successful candidates for positions as teachers, on learning that $550 per annum is to be the salary, withdrew their applications and there is a shortage of teachers.

Mrs. Solomon Wanow and her five children arrived from Spain yesterday. She was almost destitute, but W. D. Lucialda, who was a passenger on the same steamer, fell in love with one of her daughters and married her on arriving here, promising to support the rest of the family and secure their admission to the country.

The Park Commissioners yesterday denied the application of the Rapid Transit Board for permission to tunnel Battery Park for a loop of the underground road. The Commissioners held that the plans approved by the Mayor and Aldermen would damage the park, and that the Rapid Transit Commissioners had no authority to agree to a modification of them.

The hearing of protests against the Treasury Department's construction of the retroactive force of the new tariff law was begun yesterday before a court of General Appraisers. When counsel for the protestants declared the law was signed at 4:04 o'clock on the afternoon of July 24 counsel for the Government demanded legal proof of the statement. It was suggested that President McKinley might be called.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
The United Service.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 6 and 7.
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AMBUSHED BY MOONSHINERS.

Two Deputy Marshals Killed in Arkansas, Two Wounded, and Others Missing After the Fight.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 30.—Two Deputy United States Marshals are dead, two are seriously injured, and two more are missing, as the result of an attack on a posse of officers by a band of moonshiners in Pope County yesterday. The dead are B. F. Taylor of Searcy County and Joe Dodson of Stone County. Two Renfrew brothers are wounded.

The names of the missing men are not given, but they are believed to be Deputies from Searcy County.

Taylor was sixty years of age and was the wealthiest man in Searcy County. Dodson was a well-known Deputy and had been a terror to moonshiners for years. The six officers were on a raid against the moonshiners, and had approached to within thirty yards of an illicit distillery when they were fired upon from ambush. Taylor and Dodson fell dead in their tracks at the first volley.

The shooting occurred thirty-five miles from Russellville, in the mountains which for many years have been a favorite rendezvous for moonshiners and counterfeiters. The news was brought to Russellville by Dr. Pack, who came for the Coroner. A gang of moonshiners, led by Horace Bruce and John Church, is blamed for the crime.

POPULIST LEADER QUITS.

Silas Peyton Found Wheat More Profitable than Politics.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.—Silas Peyton, one of the best known Populists in Kentucky, has been fighting the money power with such success that it is said he will retire from politics. He was the candidate for Attorney General on the Populist ticket two years ago, and last year stumped the State for Bryan, predicting that wheat would go to 25 cents a bushel and corn to 30 cents a barrel unless we had free coinage.

Mr. Peyton reads the newspapers, however, and when the market began to rise he packed his valise and came up from the country town in Hart County, where he lives, to Louisville. He bought wheat at 65 cents and Louisville and Nashville Railway stock at 50, and sold at such handsome figures that he is said to have made $15,000.

He is said to have announced, like Tom Watson, that he has had enough of politics, and is now going to make money.

COLORED MEN AT ANNAPOLIS.

R. C. Bundy to Take the Examinations and Others Are Expected.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 30.—R. C. Bundy, a colored appointee from Cincinnati, Ohio, as a candidate to the Naval Academy, has arrived here. Bundy was first appointed last May, but did not then take the examination as he did not have sufficient time to prepare specially for the ordeal. He is stopping at the home of Dr. William Bishop, a colored physician.

Bundy received his appointment from Congressman Shattuc, after having obtained the highest average in a competitive examination. He received his education in the Cincinnati high school. Congressman Shattuc has declared most emphatically that he will see the young man through.

P. R. Smith, also colored, who comes from Chicago, is expected here soon. He failed on almost every subject last May, chiefly, he claims, from a want of knowledge of what the nature of the examination would be. Another colored youth has been appointed from North Carolina, making three in all. This, it has been pointed out, seems to indicate determined plans to get one or more colored youths into the school.

NEW POSTAL SWINDLE.

Washington Sub-Postmaster Issued Money Orders to Himself.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Post Office Department has been startled by the uncovering of a novel scheme to rob the Government, which it is said has been put into execution by Dr. R. Colburn, a Washington sub-Postmaster. Colburn, according to the story, devised the plan of issuing postal money orders to fictitious persons in nearby towns and cities and then going in person and collecting them, making fraudulent representations as to his identity. He, it is said, used for this purpose money order books with numbers thereon considerably ahead of those employed for current business. The exact amount of his alleged stealings is unknown, but department officials fear that it may have run up to $5,000 or $6,000.

It is not the sum of money stolen, however, which shocks the department, but the fear that other attempts of the same kind may be made before a check can be invented to prevent the recurrence of such performances. Colburn knew about how long a time he would have in which to carry out the scheme, which he originated, and his work appears to have been carefully planned so as to enable him to accumulate a good-sized sum before discovery. The authorities are looking for Dr. Colburn, but he had not been arrested at last accounts.

Racing Cyclist Drowned.

NEWBURG, Aug. 30.—Frank Savage, a well-known racing wheelman, after training yesterday, went to Moodna Creek, near Salisbury Mills, to bathe. The stream was swollen, and he got beyond his depth and was drowned. His body was recovered.

MR. HARRITY TURNED DOWN

Pennsylvania Democratic National Committeeman Ousted by the State Committee.

THE VOTE STOOD 53 TO 26

Lively Scenes Expected in the State Convention at Reading To-day—Chicago Platform Will Be Ratified—No Interest in Nominations.

READING, Penn., Aug. 30.—By a vote of 53 to 26, the Democratic State Committee to-night adopted a resolution declaring vacant the seat of William F. Harrity of Philadelphia in the Democratic National Committee. The committee met in the rooms of the Americus Club, by direction of the Executive Committee, to consider the question of the vacancy in the National Committee.

The proceedings were exciting from start to finish, and at one stage a policeman was called upon by State Chairman Garman to eject Timothy O'Leary of Pittsburg for interrupting the speakers. O'Leary is not a member of the committee. State Chairman Garman presided, except for a short time, when he surrendered the chair to W. R. Brainton of Lancaster to speak upon the resolution.

Immediately after the meeting was called to order John B. Keenan of Westmoreland offered a resolution "that a vacancy has been created and now exists in the membership of the National Democratic Committee by the reason of the voluntary withdrawal from politics and from participation in the deliberations of the committee of the late incumbent, William F. Harrity, and that Mr. Harrity not being in accord with the principles of the Democratic Party, James M. Guffey of Pittsburg, who so loyally supported William J. Bryan, be and is hereby selected to fill the vacancy."

Magistrate Charles P. Donnelly of Philadelphia said the committee would make a mistake if it adopted this resolution. It was the duty of the organization, he said, to bring about a condition of aggressiveness and harmony in the party, and the Democracy could not go before the people with the expectation of winning victories with a divided party organization. Mr. Donnelly denied the right of the State Committee to create a vacancy in the National Committee. It was a question for the latter body to decide.

Robert W. Erwin of Washington declared that Mr. Harrity, having refused to perform his duties as a member of the National Committee, the Democracy of Pennsylvania demanded that they have representative there who would perform his duties. He claimed that in 1876 the State Committee declared vacant the seat of James H. Barr of Pittsburg in the National Committee and elected the late William L. Scott his successor.

Thomas C. Barber of Union argued against the resolution. He said the party was after votes in Pennsylvania, and not after discord. Mr. Keenan replied that Mr. Harrity should have resigned from the committee after the National Convention, when he decided not to take part in its councils. When he refused to resign he should have been forced out. Pennsylvania now had no standing in the National councils of the party, he declared, and would not have so long as it was misrepresented.

Chairman Garman, at the request of Mr. Donnelly, read the correspondence between himself and Mr. Harrity. Before any argument followed, one member suggesting the reference of the question to William J. Bryan. The vote then followed, with the result stated.

The action of the State Committee will undoubtedly result in an exciting time in the State Convention, which meets here to-morrow to nominate candidates for Auditor General and State Treasurer. The selection of the ticket is lost sight of entirely in the struggle to oust Mr. Harrity from the National Committee.

Edward P. Kerr of Bedford, who has been talked of for the nomination for Auditor General, announced this morning that he would not be a candidate. James C. McKinney of Titusville is spoken of for the nomination for State Treasurer.

Mayor Jacob Weidel of Reading is the only avowed candidate in the field. He wants to be State Treasurer.

A conference of the party leaders was held to-night to draft a platform. The Chicago platform will be ratified. Congressman Ermentrout of Reading will be temporary Chairman and Robert Irwin of Washington will be permanent Chairman of the convention. The indications are that it will be a large convention and that there will be plenty of discord.

State Chairman Garman this afternoon gave out an open letter in reply to the one published by Mr. Harrity last night. In the course of the letter Mr. Garman says:

"The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania may or may not have the absolute power of removal. But the right of either the State Convention or the State Central Committee recognizing the existence of a vacancy in the membership from Pennsylvania in the National Democratic Committee cannot be questioned. Certainly these bodies can speak their sentiments in tones so certain that no self-respecting men will fail to heed them, and that the National Committee will not hesitate to respond to them.

"Your letter is absolutely wanting in any expression as to whether or not you voted for Mr. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, and as to what your course in the future will be in National affairs.

"Knowing, as you doubtless do, that you are opposed by the great mass of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, the query with them is: 'Why don't you resign and permit the position to be filled by some person in whom the party has implicit confidence?'"

REVENUE FRAUD DETECTED.

United States Appraiser Wakeman yesterday discovered an attempt to cheat the Government out of a considerable amount of revenue. Under the Dingley bill, filler tobacco pays a duty of 35 cents per pound, while wrapper tobacco has to pay $1.85 per pound. In a consignment of 42 bales of Mexican tobacco, certified as filler, the Appraiser found 13 bales of wrapper tobacco of the very best quality.

If the certificate of the importer had been accepted, $2,205 duty would have been collected. The Appraiser's discovery caused an assessment of $2,025 on the thirteen bales alone, making the total amount $5,130.

SENATOR HOAR'S BIRTHDAY.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 30.—United States Senator George Frisbie Hoar was seventy-one years of age yesterday, and he observed the anniversary quietly at his residence, 34 Oak Avenue. A few intimate friends of the family called, but there was no formal celebration.

In the afternoon a silver loving cup, inscribed with the Senator's name was presented by some of his nearest friends. The gift was purchased through the efforts of ex-Mayor E. B. Stoddard, and the funds for its purchase were contributed by a half dozen men.

Senator Hoar said that he spent the day quietly, and that he did not think his birthday was of sufficient public importance to demand an interview.

"I went to church, as any honest man should," he said. "And I spent the rest of the day quietly at home."

The Senator said his health is good, and he certainly looks well. He has been away from home very little this Summer, and besides driving around the country with his wife, he has confined his outings to trolley car excursions. He told the reporter that he likes to ride on trolley cars through the country.

He has no definite plans of the remainder of the Summer and Autumn until the Senate convenes, except to fill some engagements he has to speak. He is going to make an address Friday at North Adams, at the dedication of a normal school, and the following week he is to speak at Sturbridge.

UNITED TELEGRAM FIGHT.

President Straine Arrested on Complaint of W. H. Barker—Shortage of $73,371 Alleged.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Robert F. Straine and Charles S. Lamson, President and Treasurer of the United Telegram Company, were arrested to-day on a charge of conspiring to defraud the company. The amount named in the complaint is $73,371.17, and the prosecution is at the instance of New York stockholders.

William H. Barker of New York, a stockholder, filed a petition in court for the appointment of a receiver and Marsden J. Perry of Providence was appointed June 23. He recently reported he had examined the company's affairs and found that there ought to be assets to the extent of $73,444.31. Instead he could only find $76.14. Mr. Barker at once consulted counsel and brought the action which resulted in the arrest of President Straine. After his arrest Mr. Straine, when asked about the case, said: "All I can say is that the matter has been pretty well aired in the courts. It is a corporation fight, and there are two sides to the question now raised. Later on it may be proper for me to present my side of the case to the public."

W. M. Stockbridge, counsel for Mr. Straine, said: "There are only twenty-five shares out of 10,000 represented by those who bring the complaint against Mr. Straine. It amounts to very little. There is no necessity for this criminal charge and no ground for it."

Mr. Lamson was released on $10,000 bail. Up to a late hour to-night Mr. Straine had been unable to find a bondsman.

William H. Barker is Vice President of the Postal Telegraph Company. He said yesterday in regard to the matter:

"The arrest is the result of an action brought against President Straine following the report of the receiver that there was a shortage of about $73,000 in the treasury of the United Telegram Company. The investigation showed that this shortage was due to the fact that Mr. Straine had drawn out the money and put in his notes as security. The notes have never been paid."

Mr. Straine has been President of the United Telegram Company for about two years.

ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Mr. Carlisle's Former Secretary and an ex-Government Clerk Arrested in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Herman W. Van Senden, private secretary to Secretary Carlisle in the last Administration, and Dennis J. Canty, formerly a clerk in the office of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, were arrested to-day on warrants charging them with the embezzlement of $4,887 from Wilkins & Co., a brokerage firm. They were charged also with maintaining a gaming table. Van Senden and Canty went into the brokerage business last Spring, and the arrest follows a lawsuit begun by Wilkins & Co. against them to recover moneys alleged to be due as the result of certain deals between the firms.

Mr. Van Senden, it is understood, was a silent partner in the firm, which was styled Canty & Co. His friends say that he had no part in managing the business of the firm, and was absent most of the time in Kentucky, where he was State agent of an insurance company. Canty & Co. suspended several weeks ago, and Wilkins & Co. allege that Canty and Van Senden divided between them money forwarded here by their New York representatives to pay profits accruing to Wilkins & Co. on several stock transactions.

Messrs. Van Senden and Canty were arraigned before Judge Kimball late this afternoon, and, on motion of District Attorney Davis, bail was fixed at $5,000 in each of the two cases and $1,000 in a third case, aggregating $11,000 for each of the accused, Henry Heine qualified as bondsman, and the accused were released. Their personal bonds were taken on the charge of keeping a gaming table. The case will be heard next Thursday.

BAKERS WERE IN DANGER.

Fire in a Newark Biscuit Works Does Much Damage.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—George Young, a baker employed in the New York Biscuit Company's works at Lombardy and South Bridge Streets, heard a crackling noise this evening as he was at work in the basement. He went to the first floor and notified Jacob Winter, the watchman. They made an investigation and found the second story a mass of flames.

Winters ran out to turn in an alarm while Young ran to the basement to warn the other bakers. The bakers did not have time to dress, but grabbed their clothing and ran out in their working suits. They had a narrow escape, as the flames had reached their exit before the last man was out.

Chief of the Fire Department Kiersted was among the first to reach the fire. He sent for more help, but the building was badly damaged. The stock and machinery were ruined. Fireman George Lacey was overcome by smoke and was sent home in the police ambulance. A representative of the cracker company said to-night the loss would foot up to $50,000.

SEVERAL VESSELS IN PERIL.

A Hurricane Visits the Gulf of California and Lower Mexican Coast.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 30.—Advices from Guaymas state that a severe hurricane visited the Gulf of California and lower Mexican coast on Aug. 22. At La Guacimas, near the mouth of the Yaqua River, the region for miles around was inundated and the towns swept away.

Three lives are reported to have been lost, and great damage was done to crops. The steamer Carmen is supposed to have left Agiabampo for the south just as the hurricane was coming, and fears for her safety are entertained.

The schooners Salvatierra, Rambler, and Penelope, which sailed from Guayamas on Aug. 18th inst., are missing. The Captain of the Salvatierra reports that just as the storm arose he was close to a large American schooner loaded with lumber from the coast for Santa Rosalie. She disappeared in the fog and her fate is unknown.

THAT FORT MUST COME DOWN.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church have passed a resolution requesting the members of the Soldiers' Memorial Monument Committee to have the stone fort removed which is being erected about the base of the monument.

This is the fort that is being built by Francis Wilson, after plans furnished by E. W. Kemble, the artist, and approved by the Monument Committee.

Died in the Surf at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 30.—Miss Lucy Tatum, thirty years of age, who was one of a party of excursionists here to-day from Wilmington, Del., dropped dead from heart disease while bathing in the surf. Her body was sent home.

Mr. Adee to Sail To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Mr. Adee, the Second Assistant Secretary of State, will sail Wednesday from New York on the St. Louis, for a six-weeks' vacation in Southern France.

Steel Rails for South Africa.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—The British steamship Titania will in a few days sail from this port with the first cargo of steel rails ever shipped to South Africa. The shipment will consist of 1,800 tons.

Rockwood's Photographs of Children beat the world. $6 per dozen. 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

DANIEL G. ROLLINS DEAD

The Former Surrogate Passes Away at His Summer Home in Somersworth, N. H.

HIS CAREER AS A LAWYER

Served as Assistant United States District Attorney and County District Attorney in This City, and Had a Wide Acquaintance at the Bar.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., Aug. 30.—Daniel G. Rollins died at his Summer home on Beacon Street this afternoon, aged fifty-five years. Four weeks ago he came to the old homestead here ill with diabetes, to which he succumbed. The funeral and burial will take place here on Thursday at 1 o'clock.

Having held successively the offices of Assistant United States District Attorney, Assistant County District Attorney, District Attorney, and Surrogate in New York County, it is safe to say that few members of the New York bar enjoyed a wider acquaintance or more extended reputation than Mr. Rollins. He was born at Great Falls, N. H., in 1842, and was graduated with high honors from Dartmouth College in the class of 1860. Subsequently he studied law at Harvard, where he had as a class mate Judge Cowing of the Court of General Sessions. His first practice at the bar was in Portland, Me., where he remained three years, until his appointment as Assistant United States District Attorney in this city in 1866.

After serving in this office for three years, he established himself here, his particular field of practice being the United States courts. His absence from the public service was only for a brief period, however, for in 1873 Benjamin K. Phelps, then District Attorney, appointed Mr. Rollins an assistant in his office, a position which he held throughout the successive terms for which Mr. Phelps was elected. On the death of Mr. Phelps soon after his election in 1879, Gov. Cornell appointed Mr. Rollins District Attorney.

As Public Prosecutor in the criminal courts, Mr. Rollins displayed eminent ability. As a cross-examiner he employed the shrewdest tactics, he was almost invariably successful in securing conviction, and it was the verdict of the leading members of the bar of that period that he was one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the State. His long experience as Assistant District Attorney, his familiarity with every branch of criminal law, as well as his wide acquaintance and popularity among lawyers, made his appointment to higher office thoroughly in keeping with public sentiment. He served for the remainder of Mr. Phelps's term, to Jan. 1, 1882, and then entered a full term, having been chosen by the people at the Fall election.

Among the important cases in which Mr. Rollins conducted the prosecution while in the District Attorney's office were the Lambert and Case insurance trials, the Westmore case, the "Joe" Coburn case, and a series of arson and perjury trials which, in the opinion of insurance men, did much to prevent incendiarism in this city. Before succeeding to the office of District Attorney he had been a candidate for the office of Recorder, and although he ran ahead of the ticket he was defeated by Frderick Smyth. There is, perhaps, nothing in Mr. Rollins's career which is a more significant tribute to his ability than the fact that during his candidacy for the Recordership a flattering indorsement was tendered to him by the Bar Association, so impressed with his industrious and skillful management of cases in which they had served.

In 1883 Mr. Rollins was elected Surrogate by a majority of 15,000. This office he held until 1887. The most important of his decisions as Surrogate were given in the Hoyt, Marx, Hamersley, Paine, and Darling cases. He at all times enjoyed a reputation among lawyers of the city for his prompt and efficient disposition of all matters coming into the Surrogate's Court.

Mr. Rollins was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1887, but was defeated after a close contest. His name has been mentioned at other times as a possible candidate for judicial honors on the Republican ticket, but of late years he had seen fit to devote himself to his private practice. The last occasion on which his name was brought prominently before the public was as counsel for the American Tobacco Company at its arraignment by the District Attorney's office of this county.

In his social life and career Mr. Rollins enjoyed a reputation on a footing with that which he acquired as a lawyer. Always showing an interest in the welfare of his Alma Mater, he was President of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of this city from 1880 to 1884, and in 1884 his college conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. A member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity from his college days, he continued to be always one of its most honored and respected members. He was a member of the Union League, the Lawyers', Century, and City Clubs, and also of the Down-town Association.

MRS. WALKER NOT A WIDOW.

Found Her Husband Through a Pension Application.

HENDERSON, Ky., Aug. 30.—Mrs. John M. Walker, who has supposed herself a widow for nineteen years, has discovered her husband through the medium of a pension application.

Walker, who had been a Union soldier, disappeared from home in 1878, and Mrs. Walker never heard of him again until last week. Some months ago she concluded to apply for a widow's pension, and her papers were forwarded to Washington with a full statement of the facts. Last Saturday she was notified that her husband was living at Houston, Mo., and had once applied for a pension. She will now write to him to learn why he deserted her and their children.

VALUABLE OLD MAPS FOUND.

Had Been Buried for a Generation in the Capitol Crypts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Among the ten thousand or more maps which are being transferred from their old quarters in the Capitol Building to the new Congressional Library are many possessing great historical value. They have been buried for a generation in the crypts of the Capitol and their existence was unknown to the world.

Atlases and maps bearing upon the early history of this republic, which were supposed to have been entirely lost, are seeing the light of day for the first time since they were deposited, at a period beyond the recollection of anybody now living. Many have suffered considerably from dampness, and require great care in handling to prevent them from falling to pieces. Measures are being taken, however, to restore them.

G. Waldo Smith's Narrow Escape.

Vice President G. Waldo Smith of the New York Board of Trade was driving on Sunday morning from Bayside to church, at Flushing, L. I., accompanied by his wife and children, and by Darwin R. James, President of the Board of Trade, when one of the whiffletrees broke. Mr. Smith was drawn over the dashboard, and one of the forewheels ran over him. The horses fell, and Mr. Smith got from under the carriage somewhat bruised and shaken up, but not otherwise injured. His companions were unhurt.

Illinois Armor Plate Plant.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The board of naval officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine facilities for the manufacture of armor plate, investigated the plant of the Illinois Steel Company, at South Chicago, to-day. Three days will probably be spent in looking over the various branches of the works.

BIG CANADA BANK ROBBERY.

Burglars Knew the Combination and Tampered with the Lock to Get a Good Start.

NAPANEE, Ontario, Aug. 30.—Some time Friday night the branch of the Dominion Bank here was entered by burglars and $32,000 in checks and cash taken from the vault. So cleverly did the burglars do their work that when the bank officials opened Saturday there were no visible evidences of the robbery.

This was due to the fact that the burglars had obtained the combination of the vault. But when the bank employes tried to open the vault Saturday they could not work it. This, however, was thought to be the fault of the man locking the vault on Friday afternoon, and no suspicion of it having been tampered with was felt.

After some fruitless efforts by the officials to open the vault an expert was sent for. It was 7 o'clock Saturday night before the expert completed his work and the discovery was made that a robbery had been committed. By that time the burglars had a good start.

Of the $32,000 abstracted about $10,000 was in checks, which were not signed by the President, and payment of these has been stopped, but the remaining $22,000 is a total loss, although the numbers of all the bills are known.

READING TRAIN KILLED TWO.

Dunkard Minister and His Companion Were Struck at a Crossing.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 30.—At Huntsdale yesterday while the Rev. Daniel Kellar, a well-known Dunkard minister, and Philip Foust, a prominent citizen, were driving to church a Philadelphia and Reading freight train struck their carriage. Both men were so badly injured that they died to-day.

MONTANA FORESTS ABLAZE.

Georgetown and Silver Lake Reported in Danger of Destruction.

ANACONDA, Mont., Aug. 30.—A fierce forest fire is raging a few miles west of here and spreading with alarming rapidity toward this city. The fire has already burned over 10,000 acres of timber.

A messenger from the burned district says that Georgetown and Silver Lake are both in the track of the fire, and unless something is done to check the flames, great loss of property and life may result. Near Georgetown a terrible fire has been generated, and flames a hundred feet high can be seen from the village.

RESCUED FROM THE RAPIDS.

Roundsman Dugan Lost His Rudder Boating on Eusopis Creek.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Roundsman John Dugan of the Union Market Station, New York City, and James Reilly, a son of ex-Capt. Reilly of that city, were out boating on Eusopis Creek to-day and had a narrow escape from drowning. In the middle of the stream their boat struck a submerged rock and they lost their rudder. After some difficulty they got the boat off the rock, and then it began to fill. Neither of the two men could swim, and without the rudder they could not guide the boat, and it drifted toward the dreaded rapids.

When within fifty feet of the rapids William T. Gunn of the Eastern District, Brooklyn, got a boat and succeeded in reaching the frightened men, bringing them safely ashore. The rescue was witnessed by about 300 persons, mostly women.

FLEAS AND ITALIANS.

Recent Contributions of Boston to the Town of Dedham.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The wicked flea has made his appearance within the precincts of the town of Dedham. This particular kind of flea is black in color and wholly unlike the sort that live upon dogs and cats. Whether the invasion is to amount to a pest remains to be seen. All sorts of poisons are used in fighting this insect enemy, and apparently without effect, as he seems as numerous as before these things were tried:

What brought the flea to the town is a mooted question, but the consensus of opinion is that he was brought there from the north end of Boston by some of the many Italians who have recently moved into the village.

THREE HEROIC CHICAGO WOMEN.

Rushed into a Burning Building and Rescued Two Invalids.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30.—During a fire in the Hotel Calumet, in Seventy-fifth Street, to-night, the efforts of three women resulted in saving the lives of two other women.

When the building was fiercely burning, Mrs. L. Bergman of 1,110 Seventy-fifth Street and her neighbor, Mrs. L. R. Nourse, with Mrs. H. L. Harper, made a dash through the fire into the rooms of Charles Lake and seized the body of Mrs. Lake, which they covered with bedclothes, and carried to the street.

They then returned to the burning building, and finding the room where Mrs. Landers, an invalid, lay bedridden, they carried her also to a place of safety. Both of the rescued women are invalids, and that fact was known to the three women rescuers.

The sick women were without help from their relatives, and in the excitement of the fire they had been overlooked by the hotel managers. The shock of the fire has made their condition much worse. Mrs. Lake was slightly burned, and all of the rescuers were scorched, more or less.

Mrs. John Drew Improved.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The condition of Mrs. John Drew, who is ill here, is somewhat improved over what it was a week ago, and she is in no immediate danger of death. She is suffering from heart disease and kidney trouble.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The high area central yesterday in Iowa has moved to Ohio and covers the region from the lakes to the east generally, and has caused a general fall in temperature in that region, except stationary in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. The pressure is high off the Middle Pacific coast, and a trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to Alberta.

Showers have occurred in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Middle Mississippi Valley.

The temperature has fallen as stated above, risen on the Middle and Northern slope, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	61	67	69
6 A. M.	60	65	69
9 A. M.	64	69	74
12 M.	68	79	79
4 P. M.	69	77	79
6 P. M.	66	76	77
9 P. M.	65	70	73
12 P. M.	64	66	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	73¾
Weather Bureau	76
Corresponding date 1896	66
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 81 degrees at 12:30 P. M.; the minimum was 66 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 93 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CHALLENGE TO THE UNION

Quigg's Anti-Tammany Conferrees Say They Will Not Indorse Low if Nominated Now.

STRONG'S NAME MENTIONED

Present Mayor May Be Set Against Citizens' Union Candidate—Brooklyn Men Agree to Obtain Delay—Conference Adjourned Till To-morrow.

The conference between Chairman Quigg and a few anti-Tammany organizations at the Manhattan Hotel last night was held in secret, and lasted from 8 to 12. At midnight it adjourned, with nothing accomplished, to meet at the Astor House to-morrow at 11 A. M. The Citizens' Union was not represented. It declined to confer.

After the conference Mr. Quigg said the Republican and other conferrees had pledged themselves to give out nothing that had been done or said at the meeting. He said, however, that the conference had been as harmonious as possible; that the conferees were getting together in their views, and that the adjournment had been taken until Wednesday morning at the request of the representatives from the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty. The Brooklyn organization, Mr. Quigg said, will hold their regular meeting to-night, and the conferrees wish to report back to the Committee of Fifty and urge that it do everything in its power to delay the nomination of Mr. Low until a common date could be agreed upon by all anti-Tammany factions for holding municipal nominating conventions.

It was understood that no date earlier than Sept. 28 would be satisfactory to the Republicans. If Mr. Low is nominated by the Citizens' Union before this date, it was the views of those present at the conference that the Republican organization will not under any circumstances nominate him or indorse him.

The Brooklyn conferrees have undertaken to postpone the nomination of Mr. Low. They said at the conference they thought this could be done. Although they were in favor of Mr. Low, they would endeavor to delay his nomination in the interests of harmony

He pointed out that the Brooklyn representatives were not at the conference to discuss a candidate. They were there simply in response to a courteous invitation. Their candidate was Mr. Low unalterably.

All the representatives present were called upon to express their opinion. County Clerk Purroy said that Mr. Low was the favorite candidate of his organization, but that he was against Sheehan and Sheehanism under any circumstances. He left the conference early, saying that he had to catch a train.

Wager Swayne, for the Brookfield Republicans, spoke heartily in favor of the nomination of Mr. Low.

Mr. Maxwell of Brooklyn spoke of the great strength of Mr. Low as shown by the enrollment, which approximated nearly 200,000 in the Greater New York. One of the Republicans said that enrollments did not amount to much, and that they could be very easily obtained. Fred S. Gibbs said the Citizens' Union had no strength other than that which was represented in the identity of Mr. Low himself.

"If you should go ahead and nominate Mr. Low," he said, "and we should put up Mayor Strong, he would split the Citizens' Union vote, for there are as many Strong men as Low men in the union."

Some of those present took this to mean that the Republicans are now thinking of taking up Strong to beat Low, but one of the conferees suggested that Mr. Gibbs was probably making a "bluff."

The Independence Hall Democrats brought the Raines issue into the discussion when W. N. Loew presented this statement, which was read by Secretary Manchester:

"We have been summoned to this conference by Congressman Quigg's courteous invitation and Mr. Harburger, our Chairman, to whom it was addressed, turned it over for action to our Executive Committee, which met on the 28th inst. That committee, by a unanimous vote, appointed us to attend this conference, subject to the express condition that we should not participate in any matter relating to a platform or candidates without a distinct and positive understanding at the outset, that all laws and ordinances invading, as we believe, the personal liberty of our citizens (and the Raines excise law in particular,) were to be pronounced against, and that no agreement was to be entered into as to the date of our nominating convention which will be at Cooper Union, or without agreement or until after agreement on this point.

"We have no other power in the matter than to report the results of this conference to our Executive Committee for action when it meets, and I discharge my duty to my associates and to the Independence Hall organization when I make this statement."

Raines Law a Campaign Issue.

Mr. Quigg confessed that the Raines law was certainly an issue of the campaign and a serious one at that. The purpose for which the conference was called was to discuss a date upon which all anti-Tammany organizations could hold their nominating conventions.

Mr. Quigg and his friends insisted that night that Sept. 28 was early enough. That is the first day on which regular parties can file their nominations. The Brooklyn men shook their heads at this. Quigg wanted the nomination of Mr. Low postponed until Sept. 28.

The Brooklyn men wanted no postponement, but the Republicans argued and argued for delay. At last, according to the statement of some of the conferees, the Brooklyn men agreed to see what they can do with their friends at their own conference in Brooklyn to-night, and with the Citizens' Union conferees of the borough when they meet at 32 Nassau Street at noon to-morrow.

William N. Loew, representing the Independence Hall Democracy, said his organization had not receded from the position it had taken in demanding a radical change in the excise law as a sine qua non before pledging itself to any sort of union.

"I presented a resolution," he said, "recommending a reform in this respect. There was no opposition to it except in the interrogation of one or two gentlemen, Gen. Wager Swayne, for instance, who asked me if I meant that we wanted free liquor on Sunday.

"I said I did not, but that we would insist upon permitting the sale of certain liquors at certain times of that day. Mr. Quigg said that issue would undoubtedly be one of the foremost in the coming campaign. The resolution was not adopted, but it was virtually accepted by the conference. Our organization will demand a recognition of this issue before agreeing to support any candidate. We insist upon a modification, at least, of the Raines law."

LOW TO BE NOMINATED.

Decisive Action to be Taken by the Citizens' Union Committee.

It was learned last night that the Citizens' Union Executive Committee intends to nominate Mr. Low at its meeting to-morrow at noon. At the headquarters in East Twenty-third Street it was said by Chairman Reynolds that the union would certainly nominate Mr. Low at once, although it is always possible for contingencies to arise that might necessitate delay.

The Brooklyn people, he said, had asked for delay and had got it; it was now New York's time to act, and if the Brooklyn committee is still not satisfied that prompt action is necessary, New York and the other boroughs must act on their own responsibility.

It was said that Mr. Low had written saying no one had any authority from him to delay the action of the Citizens' Union, and also advising that his Brooklyn friends cease their efforts to postpone the definite action of the union. This letter, it was said, had strengthened the Executive Committee in its purpose to make the nomination at the earliest possible day.

It was said that the members of the Executive Committee have arrived at the conclusion that if Brooklyn persists in its policy of delay the two organizations have come to the parting of the ways.

In reference to Mr. Quigg's assertion that the Committee on Organization, and not the Executive Committee, is the proper authority to speak for the Union, it was said by members of the Union that the Executive Committee had received from the large body as long ago as June full power to make nominations.

If Mr. Quigg, however, had sent his letter far enough in advance, it would, they said, have been referred to the Committee on Organization for its consideration, although such course would not have been necessary.

TILLMAN IN THIS STATE.

Talks to Patriots of America at Albany, and Has Some Things to Say About Local Politics.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Senator Benjamin R. Tillman speaking here to-day at a gathering of the Patriots of America, dwelt caustically upon State politics. Some of the remarks were as follows:

"Notwithstanding the fact that the two political machines in this State went back on Bryan, the Republicans fighting him with all the money they could command, and the Democracy stabbing him in the back, there were 551,000 Democrats who stood up and said by their votes we want Mr. Bryan, and where there are a half a million of Democrats and loyal men who love their liberty, I cannot consider it an enemy's country, and therefore I come here to encourage you who flung your banners to the breeze to continue your agitation and fight for your liberty, which you will gain in the year 1900.

"Your Government is not American; it is not Democratic or Republican. It is English. For the last twelve or fifteen years you have had first one boss and then another, and you have no more voice in your political affairs than if you were babies. You had your Democratic boss, who constructed his machine, and it was the most perfect one ever known in American politics, but he weighed it down so much that the plank flew up and on the other end came up another boss, Thomas C. Platt."

The Senator discussed the money question at some length, and said: "There is where we split, and a great many Democrats went off. Some of them climbed up in a roosting place." This allusion to Senator Hill created loud laughter and applause.

"You all know that some years ago it was said that if you did not come down to the Harlem Bridge with 45,000 majority, New York City would swamp you. You always had a Republican majority north of the Harlem River. Last year you had a majority for Bryan in Troy, but New York City and Brooklyn got down and wallowed in the McKinley tariff. Tammany may be rotten, but she stands by her colors and goes down with them, and the great heart of New York City is throbbing with a determination to say to its corrupt leaders, Whitney and others, 'Get you gone; you are not Democrats. We will vote the Chicago platform or die.' You cannot afford to go back into the wallow."

Sherman in the Ohio Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Sherman will make one speech in the Ohio campaign this Fall. The time or place has not yet been decided upon, but will be fixed by the Chairman of the State Committee. The Secretary will not leave here until after the return of the President.

WORTH DID NOT SEE PLATT

Kings County Leader Denies that He Insulted or Was Insulted by the Senator.

HIS VISIT WAS TO GOV. BLACK

Brooklyn Sentiment, He Says, Is for Seth Low, and the Citizens' Union Should Not Hesitate to Nominate Him at Once.

Jacob Worth said yesterday afternoon that the Citizens' Union would make no mistake in nominating Seth Low for the Mayoralty in advance of any other nomination, as he believed Mr. Low's entrance into the field would crystallize public sentiment in his favor. Mr. Worth added that he was daily more convinced of the growing strength of the independent movement in favor of Mr. Low.

Mr. Worth gave his views at Wetzel's Grove, College Point, L. I., at an outing of the Charles J. Haubert Association of the Twenty-seventh Ward, which represents a large part of the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The association numbers over 600 men. Among its members are many of the district leaders in Kings County, and affiliated with it, so far as the desire for the nomination of Seth Low is concerned, are nearly all the Republican leaders in Brooklyn.

Among those present were Sheriff Buttling, Register Granville W. Harman, Controller Palmer, John G. Deubert, Senator Wieman, Police Justices Lemon, Kramer, and Schnitzpan, Alderman Williams, and others, including the President of the association, Charles J. Haubert, who represents a large following in the Nineteenth and a part of the Twentieth Assembly Districts.

The Visit to Manhattan.

During the afternoon Mr. Worth took occasion to repudiate an interview published in a morning paper attributing statements made by him against Senator Platt as utterly false and untrue. Mr. Worth said he meant no insult to Mr. Platt by his call upon Gov. Black at the Oriental Hotel, and he felt that Mr. Platt intended none to him. It was but his visit to Gov. Black had made to Kings County, and he thought it would be grateful to greet him with a number of his supporters.

The Kings County leader admitted that he took the Brooklyn district leaders with him to make a show of strength before Mr. Platt. He added in his peculiar way that he had with him Congressman Fischer, John G. Deubert, Naval Officer Sharkey, and some other men for whom Mr. Platt had sent within the past few weeks.

"I did not see Platt that evening," said Mr. Worth, "and he did not see me. Therefore no insult could have been given by either one of us."

The question was asked: "Would Seth Low, if nominated by the Citizens' Union, do wisely to accept the nomination?"

"Seth Low," replied Mr. Worth, "if he is nominated and accepts the nomination should in his letter of acceptance give an assurance, without reservation, that he will not retire under any circumstances."

Worth's Idea of Platt's Scheme.

Mr. Worth then went on to outline what he believed to be Mr. Platt's plans. He said they were to have Mr. Low nominated by the Citizens' Union, and then to select a man of his own to represent the organization. Both nominees would see that neither could be elected. Both would be forced to retire, and a compromise candidate would be the result. Mr. Worth added that in that event the compromise candidate would, as a matter of course, be defeated by Tammany.

"Now," continued Worth, "if Low is nominated by the Citizens' Union, he should, as I said before, indicate that he means to run all the way. If he makes the declaration that he will not retire the Republicans will be forced to take him up. He could not then be beaten."

Mr. Worth spoke of the rapidly growing sentiment in favor of Mr. Low, and indicated that instead of harm befalling the Citizens' Union candidate by being early in the field good would result.

"In my opinion," he added impressively, "the opposition will not succeed. The handwriting is already on the wall. Seldom have I seen, and I have been thirty-nine years in politics, such a universal sentiment among the masses for one man. It is too strong in Brooklyn to be broken. Seth Low for Mayor has become a watchword. No man can bring an argument against his availability as a candidate.

"There are some things party leaders must not fail to take note of. That is the sentiment of the people. Believing in Mr. Low as I do because of his uprightness, courage, practical ideas, and experience in municipal affairs, I see also that his character is firmly impressed upon the body of the people and that the sentiment for him is widespread and spreading."

Most Available Candidate.

"By speaking this way in favor of Mr. Low I do not mean to imply that there is no other man in Greater New York who is qualified to be Mayor. There are many such, and I would gladly throw my strength to any nominee possessing Mr. Low's availability should the same conditions confront him as confront Mr. Low. Personally I have not seen Mr. Low for many years, and in that respect I am like thousands of other citizens. But I have followed his career closely, and I believe him to be the coming man, and the only man to-day who can unite the different elements in this community."

In speaking of the campaign Mr. Worth said it was not a campaign where National issues should be in any way involved. Principles of city government, he said, and the best way to manage municipal affairs, are what will confront the incumbent, and not the tariff nor the currency.

The outing of the Haubert Association was the first outing Mr. Worth had attended in twenty years. He was called upon for a speech, and said, among other things:

"There is no question to my mind but that the Republican Party will be defeated without the aid of the independent vote."

Mr. Worth referred to the factional fight in the Kings County organization, and said: "If we hold together in the future as we have in the past, we may not be able to unite the Republican Party in Kings County, but we will be able to force united action among the Republicans of Brooklyn and back up the independent voters in their desire to defeat Tammany. In this event the candidate of the Republican Party will be the next Mayor of Greater New York."

Speeches were also made by Justices Kramer, Schnitzpan, and Lemon, John G. Deubert, Alderman Williams, and Register Harman. All spoke on the same lines as Mr. Worth.

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF'S POSITION.

He Is Against Any One Who Is Against the State Organization.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff has parted from Mr. Worth, and it is almost certain that Platt has selected him as the anti-Worth leader in Kings County. When Mr. Woodruff was asked last night if he intended to assume the leadership he practically admitted that he did. He said:

"I am for the wing of the party which proposes to stand by the State organization. It is not true that I have broken with Worth; he has broken with me. Any man who stands out against the organization breaks with me. This has been my principle from the first. It is the other fellows that are wabbling, not I. I have always held that it is essential for all the minor elements to subordinate themselves to the main element, the State organization.

"When Willis fought the organization at Saratoga and in the National Convention last year I stood right where I stand now and where Worth then stood—with the organization. I don't propose to abandon that policy, no matter what political leader may see fit to do so. I have stood steadfast. When Worth breaks with the organization, he breaks with me."

Mr. Woodruff was asked if he was to assume the leadership of the regular organization in Brooklyn. He paused for a moment, and deliberately replied:

"It looks as if I would have to."

The Lieutenant Governor gave this account of the affair at the Oriental on Saturday:

"After the end of the performance of 'Robin Hood' at the Manhattan Beach Theatre we walked over to the hotel, Mrs. Black and myself in the lead and Mr. and Mrs. Platt following with Gov. Black. As we drew near the hotel I saw a crowd of men on the piazza, but the lights were extinguished and I did not recognize them. I concluded that they were curiosity-seekers who had gathered to see the Governor, and wishing to spare Mrs. Black any annoyance I turned toward her and engaged her more earnestly in conversation as we walked, so as to screen her if possible from the gaze of the crowd.

"Entering the hotel we stopped, and were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Platt. The Governor did not come in, and Mr. Platt asked me to go out and ask Mr. Black for the key of their apartments. I walked out on the piazza, and was utterly amazed to find myself face to face with Jacob Worth, Sheriff Buttling, and a number of others prominent in Brooklyn politics. Hardly had I recognized them when Buttling derisively shouted: 'Don't you know your friends?' He then ironically introduced me to the men, all of whom I knew, and one of whom, City Auditor Sutton, was my neighbor.

"I thought the joke was being carried too far, and I said to Buttling, 'Well, Sheriff, I usually turn my back on my good friends like Mr. Sutton, don't I?' Then, without paying any more attention to him, I shook hands with all his companions. In the meantime Worth was talking to the Governor at the end of the line. 'Why doesn't Platt come down and see us?' demanded Buttling. 'If you want to see Senator Platt I will gladly take your message to him,' I replied. 'Yes, we want to see Platt,' said Buttling. I went into the hotel to find Mr. Platt and found that he had gone to his rooms.

"I followed, and found Mr. Platt's apartments in darkness. The elevator boy told me that he had taken the Senator to his room, and I knocked at the door. After waiting a few moments I got a reply from Mrs. Platt, who said that the Senator was retiring. Finally he admitted me, and I asked if he would see the Brooklyn men. Mr. Platt replied that he had been insulted by Controller Palmer, who had sent a telegram to his guest, Gov. Black, asking the latter to meet him, and utterly ignoring the Senator.

"He refused to go down. I left him and went down to the piazza, only to find Worth and all his companions gone. If the Senator had made up his mind to go down and see them, and found them gone, it would have placed me in a very unpleasant position. I was mad clean through, and thoroughly tired of the bullyragging I got from the Sheriff, whose only purpose was to make me feel uncomfortable."

Senator Platt Uncommunicative.

Senator Platt played the sedulous and painstaking host to perfection yesterday. He gave up practically his entire time to entertaining Gov. Black, spending but a short time at his city office, and returning to the Oriental Hotel early, after which he and the Governor went driving. No politicians appeared at the hotel during the afternoon to interrupt the communion of the two statesmen. Senator Platt admitted having read "what purported to be an interview" with Jacob Worth, but declined to say anything further in regard to it or the episode of Saturday night, which gave occasion for the interview.

Hugh McLaughlin Coming In.

Hugh McLaughlin will, it is said, return to Brooklyn from Jamesport, L. I., to-morrow to take charge of the Brooklyn Democratic campaign.

TAMMANY'S LABOR ALLIES.

Industrial Council of Greater New York Sends Out Its Platform.

The Industrial Council of the Greater New York, an annex of Tammany Hall, is quarreling with the other small labor political bodies for prestige, and has sent out a circular containing its platform and declaration of principles. It reads as follows:

"We believe that the time has arrived when labor should apply a power which has long lain dormant, and by united action at the ballot box and on legislative lines exert an influence which will be heeded.

"We demand home rule in fact as well as in theory.

"We demand personal liberty for our citizens. We demand the enforcement of the eight-hour law. We favor the repeal of all laws that grant special privileges to any class of citizens. We favor direct employment by the city and the municipal ownership of all public franchises."

KAISER SPEAKS AT COBLENTZ.

He Compliments the Duke of Cambridge at a Banquet in Connection with the Manoeuvres.

COBLENTZ, Aug. 30.—At a banquet given this evening in connection with the army manoeuvres, Emperor William, in the course of a long address, delivered an eloquent panegyric upon William the Great and the historic scenes connected with Coblentz.

He referred to the carrying out there by Emperor William I. of the reorganization of the army, which had caused him to be so strikingly misunderstood, but which three victorious wars had justified. His Majesty complimented in the highest terms the Duke of Cambridge, long the commander of the brave British army, "who has done me the honor to come to lead past me his brave historical regiment."

His Majesty continued:

"We may welcome in the illustrious person of your Royal Highness a contemporary of our departed grandfather, who always spoke of you in terms of the highest esteem and friendship, and extolled your Highness's military attainments."

The Emperor concluded by congratulating the Grand Duke of Baden upon the efficiency of the troops, adding:

"We may say with good conscience that the sons of the Rhineland who marched past to-day are as ready for duty and as efficient and brave as they were in the time of the great Commander."

His Majesty then proposed the health of the Eighth Corps and its commanding General, the Grand Duke of Baden. The toast was received with three hurrahs.

The compliments of his Majesty to the Duke of Cambridge and the British Army are likely to be commented upon in connection with the conclusion of the Russo-French alliance, which leaves the balance of European power in the hands of England.

Death at a Jersey Picnic.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 30.—A picnic party, held here yesterday by a number of young men, was brought to a sudden termination by the decease of one of their number. The death is surrounded by mysterious circumstances, and the Coroner will hold an inquest. The party started out early yesterday morning with several kegs of beer. Toward night they departed, leaving Lewis Miller, one of their party, lying dead on the picnic grounds. The body was discovered shortly afterward and brought to this city. Coroner Fisher impaneled a jury, and will hold an inquest to-morrow morning.

Robbers Use Nitroglycerine.

ELMDALE, Kan., Aug. 30.—Shortly after midnight last night robbers literally blew the vault of the Exchange Bank to pieces. Nitroglycerine was used three times, and the explosions were heard a great distance. Before the third explosion occurred citizens surrounded the bank and fired into the building. During the excitement the robbers escaped from a rear door, taking with them $1,800 in money and $700 worth of drafts.

Funeral of Mr. Seligman.

The funeral of David J. Seligman, the banker of 21 Broad Street, who died at Hollywood, N. J., on Friday, was held at his home, 7½ East Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday morning. It was very private, and was attended only by members of the family. The floral decorations were lavish, five coaches and a wagon being required to take them to the family vault in Cypress Hills, where the interment took place. The funeral services were conducted by Prof. Felix Adler.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:35 A. M.—Roof of East Sixty-fourth Street; August Brown; damage slight.

3:10 A. M.—3,640 Third Avenue; Lewis Cook; damage slight.

11:05 A. M.—22 Orchard Street; Nathan Bloom; damage slight.

2:25 P. M.—5 Avenue D; Max Goldberg; damage slight.

5:35 P. M.—275 Broadway; National Rubber Company; no damage.

8:20 P. M.—930 Second Avenue; O. Fuhrman; damage slight.

9:15 P. M.—456 West Thirty-seventh Street; Emil Scherer; damage, $50.

9:20 P. M.—417 East Seventy-sixth Street; Charles Pape; damage, $20,000.

NEW CHIEF OF DETECTIVES

Acting Inspector O'Brien Removed and His Place Filled by Sergeant McClusky.

THE ACTION WAS A SURPRISE

O'Brien, Deprived of His Brevet, Goes to the Leonard Street Station—McClusky Was Formerly One of Byrnes's Right-Hand Men.

Acting Inspector Stephen J. O'Brien was relieved from the command of the Detective Bureau yesterday afternoon by Acting Chief of Police McCullagh. Sergt. George W. McClusky of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, formerly a Detective Sergeant, takes his place at 8 o'clock this morning. O'Brien, deprived of his brevet, goes as Captain to the Leonard Street Station.

When the present head of the police took charge the general belief was that there would be a change in the Detective Bureau. Ever since O'Brien assumed charge he has been criticised, ridiculed, and condemned.

He was unpopular with his subordinates and officially distasteful to several Police Commissioners. The friendship and protection of Chief Conlin and his friends enabled him to stay in his position.

The names of Inspector McLaughlin, Acting Inspector Gross, and Acting Capt. Titus have been variously mentioned as his successors, but no outsider mentioned the name of the real appointee.

George W. McClusky has been on the police force since April 26, 1882. In 1883 he was made a Headquarters detective, and from that time until two years ago was one of the best-known men there. Under Thomas Byrnes he rose to the position of Detective Sergeant, and after Inspector McLaughlin was removed he succeeded him in the command of the bureau.

For about eight months McClusky acted in that capacity and then came the new Board of Commissioners. Stephen J. O'Brien was put in command of the bureau and McClusky reduced to the rank of patrolman was assigned to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station.

He accepted his reduction uncomplainingly, and so pleased his superiors that in a short time he was promoted to Roundsman. This was followed a few months later by his promotion as Sergeant. For a year and a half he has been acting in that capacity.

The appointment yesterday was made, it is believed, by Acting Chief McCullagh entirely. It is not believed that he consulted with any one at Headquarters, and it is even said that McClusky knew nothing about it himself.

At the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station it was said last night that the man detailed to bring the orders from Headquarters brought the notice of transfer up with him about 7 o'clock. McClusky was at home at the time, and when the order was delivered to him notifying him to report at Headquarters to-day he appeared very much surprised.

The new head of the Detective Bureau is about thirty-six years of age, quiet by disposition, and temperate in his habits. Under Byrnes he worked on some very large cases. He was known as the detective of the "Four Hundred" because his acquaintance with thieves rendered his services valuable at the large society functions.

Mr. Clusky said last night that he could not speak of his plans until he ascertained the condition of his office. "I shall do my best," he said, modestly.

ANOTHER SHAKE-UP EXPECTED.

Believed that There Will Be Changes of Police Captains To-day.

It is generally believed that the general "shake-up" of Police Captains will occur to-day, and it is thought that of all precincts that of the Tenderloin will be visited first.

Every night since Chief Conlin's retirement the West Thirtieth Street Police Station has been visited by either Inspector Brooks or the Chief.

Last night was no exception, and at a late hour the Inspector walked in.

He went into Capt. Chapman's room, and from the loud tones of conversation it is thought he criticised something or somebody very severely. The faces of both men were clouded when they came out of the room.

EXCHANGE PLACE PRISONERS.

Charge Is Maintaining and Abetting a Gambling Place.

The examination of the cases against Robert A. Ammon, Henry MacMillan, Albert J. Goslin, F. J. Gibbon, John Smith, and A. F. Reaney, charged with violating Section 351, Penal Code, relating to the maintaining and abetting of a gambling place, was begun yesterday morning in the Center Street Court.

The prisoners were arrested in a raid on Friday in MacMillan & Co.'s offices at 40 Exchange Place and at 1,263 Broadway.

Detective Waldron testified to transactions he had had with MacMillan & Co. in both offices.

Detective F. J. Finn, who said that he had been a telegraph operator, testified to sending a message from the office at 1,263 Broadway, over the wire of the down-town office at the time the detectives were in the down-town office, in order to establish the telegraph connection between the two offices. The other witnesses gave evidence of like import.

Magistrate Cornell asked the attorneys to submit briefs and announced that he would render his final decision in Jefferson Market Court on Sept. 28.

STARTLED BY A MASKED FACE.

Four women playing cards in the kitchen of the rear first floor at 12 East Sixty-seventh Street, were almost frightened into hysterics last night by the appearance of a masked face at the window.

The house is owned and occupied by Edward Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt is in the country with his family, and Mrs. Kate Fitzgerald and three under servants are in charge of the house. It was 10 o'clock, and Mrs. Fitzgerald had just suggested that it was bedtime, when she was startled by one of the women giving a shriek and pointing at the window.

"Look!" she shrieked, "it's the devil." Pressed close against the pane Mrs. Fitzgerald saw a man with a ghostly smile, displaying irregular yellow teeth, and two piercing black eyes glistened through a black cloth mask, covering the nose and forehead. The police came in response to the women's cries, but they could not find the man.

Georgia Pronunciation.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

We Georgians are really becoming conceited. Every day furnishes some new triumph. The latest is that of Miss Annie West of Thomson, Ga., who entered the lists with hundreds of the best scholars of the effete East and carried off the honors in a pronunciation contest at the New York Chautauqua. The word on which Miss West carried off the prize was autochthonous. It is stated that "she went through the word without a break, amid the plaudits of the Chautauquans who had gathered to hear the match." We are not surprised. Autochthonous is a common, everyday word in Georgia homes. We might slip up occasionally on window or floor, but on autochthonous, never.

The First Cotton Mill.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

The tablet just erected in Beverly, Mass., to mark the site of the first cotton mill erected in America, in 1788, three years before the Slater mill at Pawtucket was built, is a bold challenge to the Rhode Island historians. It will be a hard task for them to efface the record of Washington's visit to the Beverly mill in 1789.

George W. Hazen Promoted.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage has notified George W. Hazen, special operator in the Secret Service Department, of his promotion to the position of Chief Operator in this district. The letter states that his promotion is made because of "extraordinary services" rendered by him. Mr. Hazen entered the Secret Service in 1894.

Nature and Art, Material and Workmanship

when happily combined, give results of beauty.

An example of this is seen in the Silver Loving Cups with Natural Buck Horn handles, so suitable for Prizes; made by

Gorham Mfg. Co.

SILVERSMITHS.

Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

A PICKLE FACTORY BURNED.

Fire Breaks Out Suddenly—Excitement in Tenement House Adjoining.

The vinegar and pickle factory occupying the five-story building at 417 East Seventy-sixth Street was destroyed by fire last night. The damage is estimated at $20,000, and is fully covered by insurance. Charles Pape was the owner of the factory. The building was destroyed, save the walls, which remain standing, but are in danger of collapse.

Fireman Barrow of Engine Company No. 4 fell through the grating in the sidewalk into the cellar, but was not disabled. Night Watchman Koske did not leave the building until it was a seething furnace, and it was feared for a while that he had been cremated.

His face and hands were badly burned.

Policeman McGinley of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, patrols the post along Seventy-sixth Street, and when he passed the place at 9 o'clock all was apparently secure. He was not two blocks distant when he heard cries of "Fire!" and saw people around the building one mass of flames. It burned like tinder.

The five-story tenement at 419, immediately adjoining, appeared to be doomed, and twenty families occupying it were ordered out. Many of the tenants were dressed only in their night clothes. It took two hours to get the flames under control.

ESCAPE OF C. F. A. MEISEL.

Former Custom House Chemist Comes Home from the Sanitarium.

Charles Frederick Albert Meisel, formerly an examining chemist employed at the Custom House, made his appearance at the home of his parents, 44 Strong Place, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, after having escaped from a private sanitarium at Stamford, Conn., to which he was sent a few weeks ago. No news could be obtained as to how he got out, or how he managed to make the journey home.

Mr. Meisel is a young unmarried man, and considered to have unusual ability. He has been acting queerly for some time past, and Dr. Scherer, the head chemist at the Custom House, was so struck with his peculiar conduct on July 14 that he spoke to the young man's father, Albert B. M. Meisel, about it.

A conference followed, which resulted in the son's being sent to a Stamford sanitarium. The day before he left the city he sent word to Appraiser Dunn that sugar was going up, and told him to buy 1,000 shares of it.

Meisel was well versed on the market, but Mr. Dunn, knowing of his mental troubles, declined to take his advice. A rise in sugar from 133 to 143 followed, and the Appraiser realized that he had failed to make $10,000 because of his lack of faith.

Mr. Meisel's parents declined to discuss their son's sudden return last night. What will be done with him is a matter of conjecture.

WARNER'S BOND MISPLACED.

Initial Looked Like "M" and It Was So Filed.

Albert S. Warner, the man thought to have been concerned in the kidnapping of young Johnny Conway of Albany and indicted for extortion, did not appear in General Sessions yesterday morning to plead to the indictment and his bail bond was declared forfeited. Bail had been furnished for Warner by Georgette d'Amico, who gave her residence as 602 Fifth Avenue. When the District Attorney went to the pigeon hole where the Warner bond should have been stored, he could not find the document.

The Assistant District Attorneys, one after another, were called into the office and questioned, but all to no purpose. Messengers and clerks were sent scurrying all over the building, poking and dusting in all sorts of holes and corners. Coupled with the fact that Subpoena Server Haggerty had been looking for three days for Georgette d'Amico, the bondswoman for Warner, the incident created some talk in the Criminal Court Building.

Mr. Olcott said that the bond had been made out at Jefferson Market Court by Justice Flammer, and that the papers ought to have been sent at once to his office. The only record of the case the District Attorney had was the papers and their indorsements. A messenger was dispatched post haste to Jefferson Market Court to see whether or not the papers were there. Lawyers about the building began to talk of the collection when it was the general opinion that the bond money, though declared forfeited, could not be collected.

The messenger sent to Jefferson Market Court finally returned with the information that the bond had been sent down with the papers in the case. Further search developed the fact that the paper had been wrongly filed. The "W" in Warner's name looking like an "M," was placed among the "M's."

Savannah to be a Free Port.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The City Council acted wisely in making provision for the abolition of quarantine fees. There is scarcely a question that the ordinance will be passed at the next meeting of Council, and the tax imposed upon shipping to maintain the quarantine will be abrogated. The quarantine will be continued, of course, in full effectiveness, but the cost will be placed where it properly belongs, upon the city, which is protected, and not upon the shipping. The public health will be guarded against disease brought in ships, and to that end it will be necessary to keep a strict guard against infected vessels, but not against all vessels. Every vessel from a foreign port is not a menace to the public health, and restrictions should be placed upon shipping only when they are actually needed. The greater the freedom conferred upon commerce by sea, the greater will the port become.

Saw No Resemblance.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

The other day a woman after closely inspecting the fountain erected at Gardiner, Me., in memory of Dr. Palmer, turned away with a look of disappointment and the remark that it didn't look a bit like him. She had been trying to trace a resemblance in the features of Neptune to those of the late donor.

The Letter Carriers' Convention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Announcement was made to-day from the headquarters of the National Association of Letter Carriers in this city that the annual convention of the carriers will be held in San Francisco from Sept. 6 to 11. San Francisco was chosen originally, but later Chicago was substituted, and to-day, as the result of a conference by wire with the chief members of the body, it was decided to meet on the Pacific coast.

The South Carolina Senatorship.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 30.—To-morrow the primary election for the purpose of selecting a Democratic nominee for election by the Legislature for the full unexpired term of the late Senator Earle, is to be held in this State. There are three candidates—United States Senator J. L. McLaurin, ex-Senator Irby and ex-Gov. Evans. McLaurin is expected to lead, but it is doubtful if he will go in on the first ballot.

Islamic Propaganda in Asia.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard hears, with reference to the Indian frontier troubles, that, in response to requests of the Holy Islamic Synod, fetvas have been issued authorizing a propaganda throughout Asia.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:26	Sun sets...6:33	Moon rises..8:02

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:38	Gov. Isl'd...9:57	H. Gate...11:46
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:56	Gov. Isl'd..10:10	H. Gate...11:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Monte, New Orleans	3:00 P. M.	
Havel, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown	9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.

Barbarossa, Bremen		12:00 M.
Columbia, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

Cherokee, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. / *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4.

La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M	10:00 A. M.
Aller, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown, &c.	7:30 A. M. / *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Bellaura, La Plata countries	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Allegheny, Fortune Isl- and, &c.	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexican ports	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra, &c.	*11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	11:30 A. M. / 12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hilary, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary mails, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 31 and up to Sept. 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Aztec, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 5 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 8 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 31.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 17.
Cambrian, Liverpool, Aug. 20.
Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 16.
Kansas City, Savannah, Aug. 28.
San Marcos, Galveston, Aug. 25.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 20.
State of Texas, Brunswick, Aug. 27.
Wilhelmina, Antwerp, Aug. 12.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 21.
Aurania, Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Aug. 29.
Cherokee, Jacksonville, Aug. 31.
El Paso, New Orleans, Aug. 27.
Yucatan, Havana, Aug. 28.
Saale, Bremen, Aug. 24.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.

Elbruz, Swansea, Aug. 19.
El Rio, New Orleans, Aug. 28.
Germanic, Liverpool, Aug. 25.
Kitty, Port Limon, Aug. 26.
Martello, Hull, Aug. 21.
Devenum, Lisbon, Aug. 19.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Aug. 21.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Aug. 26.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Aug. 31.
Patria, Hamburg, Aug. 22.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Aug. 21.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4.

City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 28.
Comal, Galveston, Aug. 28.
Etruria, Liverpool, Aug. 28.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Aug. 29.
La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 28.
Matteawan, Galveston, Aug.

GOLD ZONE OF 500 MILES

Dominion Surveyor Thinks the Klondike Region Is of Very Large Extent.

WORK ON THE SKAGUAY TRAIL

Travel Blocked with Five Thousand Miners Between the Landing and Summit—The Steamer Portland to be Armed for Her Next Trip.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 30.—In speaking of the Klondike gold fields, William Ogilvie, Dominion Surveyor for the Northwest Territory, discourages all strangers from going into the bleak country. He denies that any difference regarding the boundary line exists between Canada and the United States. He says:

"Gold has been found in a certain zone in British Columbia, running through the Caribou and Cassiar districts. Project the axis of this zone northwesterly and we touch the Teslin Lake, Hootalinqua River, Stewart River, Indians' Creek, Troandike, Sixty Mile, Forty Mile, American Creek, Seventy Mile, and Birch Creek. Now, it is highly improbable that, gold being found at all these points, the intervening spaces are barren, and we will do no more than say generally that we have a zone of upward of 500 miles in length, some of it in Alaska, more of it in the Northwest Territory, and much of it in British Columbia, which will yet be the scene of numerous mining enterprises, both on the quartz and on the placer, the former practically inexhaustible. The conditions, however, are most unfavorable. There is a nine months' Winter, barrenness is almost total so far as vegetation and food are concerned, the earth is bound in eternal frost, and the thermometer often reaches 60 and 70 degrees below zero.

People at Dawson City.

Some advices brought by the Portland are that wages will be $15 to $25 per day in Dawson City this Winter. The population of Dawson was about 6,000 on July 18. Last Fall it was 500. Most of these people came from Circle City in the first rush to the new diggings, but 1,200 went over the Chilkoot Pass and up by way of St. Michael's in the early Spring and Summer.

Nearly 1,000 claims on the Klondike proper and on its tributaries will be worked this year. Wages will be high this Winter, for very few of those who started to the gold fields this Fall will reach the Klondike before Winter sets in. Only 300 have gone up by way of St. Michael's, and 200 of the steamer Humboldt's passengers will not get through this Winter. Not more than 800 will penetrate the White and Chilkoot Passes. Thus there will not be enough men to handle the claims, and especially if many prospect on their own account. This may cut down the production of the district.

Fears for the Weare.

The Northern American Transporting and Trading Company expresses grave fears for the steamer Weare, which was sixteen days overdue from Dawson when the Portland left St. Michael's. The Yukon has many dangerous rapids and passes. The steamer was supposed to be heavily laden and to carry half a million gold of the company's, received for its trading stores in Alaska and Northwest Territory. The company has in round numbers three-quarters of a million waiting to be carried out by its steamers.

When the Portland sails north again she will have a big Maxim rapid-fire gun, capable of firing 600 cartridges per minute, on her bow.

The passengers of the Canadian steamer Bristol were put off on the rocky shore of Skaguay Bay Monday last without tents and provisions. A terrible storm prevailed. The Captain refused to proceed to sea at the expense of paying lighterage for the outfits. The passengers hastily organized a Vigilance Committee. The Captain was informed that they would throw him overboard if he did not put the stuff ashore. The committee forced its demands with drawn revolvers. Capt. McIntyre, seeing refusal was useless, complied with the order.

IMPROVING THE SKAGUAY TRAIL.

Travel Stopped with 5,000 Miners Between Landing and Summit.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, Aug. 25.—The new Deputy Collector of Customs at Skaguay and Dyea has imposed a duty of $30 a head on Canadian horses unloaded at this port from Canadian territory to be used in packing owners' outfits over the summit. Since the new British Collector, a few days ago, announced that his Government would waive all duty on miners' clothes and outfits intended for personal use for the next six months, it is feared this action on the part of the United States Collector will react on American miners. The duty was paid under protest. The Collector also assumed the right to appraise at their value here. One man paid $540 for what cost him $300 at Victoria.

An effort is being made to improve the Skaguay trail. The miners camped at Skaguay and on the trail are doing the work, while citizens of Skaguay furnish all food and transportation of supplies. There are not less than 5,000 miners between the landing and the summit, and all travel is suspended. Trees have been felled across the trail, and no one will be allowed to proceed until the entire trail is cleared. The work will be completed and thrown open to travel in from ten to fifteen days, and it is thought it can then be kept open all Winter.

There are four ships in the harbor unloading, the Parallon of San Francisco, having just anchored, with 600 passengers and 1,000 horses on board. Then there is the Elder, with 152 passengers and the same number of horses, and the City of Kingston with 175 passengers and 65 horses, which dropped anchor just twenty-four hours ago and is about unloading, making the quickest dispatch of any vessel in the harbor. The British ship Victoria has been here five days and has hardly begun unloading, as the charterers refused to furnish lighters to land the stock and supplies, and also refused to furnish meals to the passengers after the boat dropped anchor.

The passengers appealed to the Vigilance Committee this morning and the Chairman went aboard to interview the Captain and Purser. After a stormy interview the Captain and Purser engaged the Bjaches, a lighter brought up by the steam tug Pioneer of Seattle, and the passengers are helping to unload the ship. The price of whisky has jumped in the last ten days from $3 and $5 per gallon to $20, on account of the many seizures made by the new revenue officer, who has captured about twenty barrels at that time.

CLAIMS THE TOWN OF SKAGUAY.

Bernard Moore Says He Paid the Government for 160 Acres.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 30.—Bernard Moore claims the town site of Skaguay. He says that ten years ago he made application for 160 acres of land in accordance with the United States laws as applied to Alaska, had a legal survey, and paid in the requisite $400 to the proper officials.

He had just begun to stock the place for a dairy when the gold rush began, and now thousands of citizens of Skaguay are claiming the land he paid the Government for.

ARMY OFFICER'S QUICK TRIP.

Capt. Ray Reports His Arrival at St. Michael's for Klondike.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Capt. Ray, who was sent to the Klondike region to make an inspection for the War Department, is making excellent time on his journey. To-day Acting Adjt. Gen. Beck received the following telegram from him, dated Unalaska, Aug. 16:

"I report my arrival here and departure in two hours for St. Michael's. The steamer Cleveland carries 168 passengers and provisions for 3,300 persons for one year. They expect to land one half of the provisions at Circle City and above before the river closes."

Naval Dock for the Portland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Navy Department has received a telegraphic request from the owners of the Alaskan steamer Portland, which has just arrived at Seattle, asking permission to dock the vessel in the Government dry dock on Puget Sound.

MAILS TWICE A MONTH.

A New Service by Steamboat Between Juneau and Dyea, Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A steamboat mail service between Juneau and Dyea, Alaska, the first stretch on the overland trail to the Klondike region, was announced by the Post Office Department to-day. It provides for the dispatch of the mails from Juneau twice a month, immediately after the arrival of the mail steamer from Seattle, and arriving in Dyea in twelve hours. The mails will leave Dyea twice a month within about twelve hours after their arrival at Juneau, or in time to connect with the mail steamer at Juneau for Seattle.

SEATTLE TO DAWSON CITY.

New Company to Provide Transportation Direct.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—A company, in which several Boston capitalists are interested, and of which H. D. Pingree of Melrose has been chosen President, has just been formed to provide transportation from Seattle to Dawson City direct.

The steamer Delaware of the Clyde Line has been purchased, and is now being fitted up preparatory to starting from Seattle on March 15 next with a party of 150 New England men bound for the Klondike gold fields. It is claimed that the expedition will reach Dawson City at least fifteen days earlier than any other travelers, as the steamer will make but one stop, at St. Michael's. Contracts have been awarded for another boat, and the company will operate a line between Seattle and Dawson City after the New England party are cared for.

LEFT HIS FAMILY FOR KLONDIKE.

Tidings from Paul Purps, Who Disappeared from Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Paul Purps, a confectioner, disappeared from this city in April. His wife heard nothing from him until to-day, when a letter was received from Mary's Island, Alaska, as follows:

"We arrived to-day among the eternal ice and snow fields of Alaska on the steamer George E. Starr. We will have to walk now 1,000 miles over ice and snow. It will take at least three months, as we have to carry our provisions for one year. Besides provisions each man carries the following articles: One shovel, pick, axe, hatchet, whip saw, hand saw, stove, gold pan, gold shaker, knife, fork, spoon, and kettles for cooking. Our motto is now 'On to Alaska.'"

WOMEN'S CLUB FOR KLONDIKE.

Twenty Members from Chicago to Start Early in the Spring.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—A club of twenty women has been organized in Chicago to make the start for the Klondike gold fields on the first boat which goes through in the Spring. Miss Florence King, an attorney with an office in the Monadnock Building, is the organizer of the club, which will shortly be incorporated under the title "The Women's Alaska Gold Club." The schedule shows several who intend to launch boarding houses, a woman barber, two or three stenographers, and a physician. Miss King insists that every member of the club shall start with at least $1,000.

SKAGUAY DOOMED BY FLOODS.

Lots Bought by Settlers Will Be Valueless When the River Rises in the Spring.

TACOMA, Washington, Aug. 30.—Skaguay is not to be a great town of Alaska after all. People have been saying that in six months it would be larger than Juneau and hundreds of men are now madly endeavoring to buy lots there at prices that will enable them to reap big profits by Spring. Hundreds of lots have been sold and so have the purchasers, according to a story told to-day by George McCabe, formerly Superintendent of the Coast Division of the Great Northern Railway. Mr. McCabe arrived from Skaguay this morning on the steamer Utopia. He says:

"It is a fact not generally known there that Skaguay River has a great overflow every year, and pours many feet of water over the present Skaguay town site. That such a flood occurs annually is shown by sand which covers the bottom lands where the town is located, and by marks of water upon trees and stones. The result must be that the permanent town on White Pass trail will be located further up from Salt Water. This will undoubtedly be at what is now Four Mile Camp, four miles up from the bay and at the foot of the first hill. Whether this town will be called Skaguay or not, I cannot tell. It is just as fine a location as Skaguay. An old man has taken up 160 acres there, and is now perfecting title. There will be plenty of room left outside this for miners to acquire lots by settling on them.

"As many people are now living at Four Mile Camp as at Skaguay, and when the river goes down in the Spring all will probably move there. John M. Smith, United States Commissioner at Skaguay, told me he was certain that the transfer of the Skaguay townsite by Bernard Moore to the British Yukon Development Company was illegal. One reason was that he had no right to hold land in Alaska. Commissioner Smith was accordingly accepting filings on lots made by settlers, and was daily registering transfers of lots by dozens, for which filing or transfer he received $5 fee. This decision was good news for miners who had located lots, but they do not yet know that next Spring their lands will be overflowed by the Skaguay River.

Mr. McCabe estimates that fully half of the 5,000 men now encamped on White Pass trail will get through to the lakes by Sept. 15, and of the men having horses who know how to pack and care for them should get through all right. Because of bad treatment many horses are worn out by one round trip to the lakes. Some are utterly unable to start out again. At the very best they must rest one day and be reshod, which costs $4. All this time horses are eating hay at $60 a ton. Hay is scarce at that price; oats, being more plentiful, are worth only $45 per ton.

Mr. McCabe says that large numbers of the men who will not get through are grubstaking individuals from all sections of the United States, particularly the East. These had no idea of the hardships they were undertaking when they started, and are not used to the hardships and toil necessary to take them over the pass. They accordingly remain at Skaguay spending their grubstakers' money. This does not include all grub-staked men, for some are working with might and main. A. F. Parker, who made the round trip on the Utopia, says that all determined men will get through.

Sprague Strike May Spread to London

Delegate George Warner of the Machinists' Union said yesterday that he had received notice that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of England had promised to take up the grievance of the American Machinists who are on strike at the Sprague Electric Elevator Company's works at Watsessing, N. J., against the piece-work system. The company has secured the contract for the motor power of the new underground electric railways in London, and the machinists of New York and vicinity appealed to the English machinists to aid them. The English machinists, Delegate Warner believed, will threaten strikes on the Sprague Company's work in London.

Burglars Caught at Work.

John Connor of 318 West Sixteenth Street and William Noble of Norwich, Conn., were arrested yesterday by two detectives while in the act of forcing the door of Henry W. Trowbridge's apartments at 171 West Seventy-eighth Street. They were at work with a jimmy when the detectives surprised them. They managed to escape to the street, but the officers followed, and after a chase of several blocks, they were captured. They were taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

Narragansett Golf Tourney.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 30.—The open golf tournament was continued here to-day. In the handicap cup match J. W. Biddle won the medal, but in the contest for the cup the score was tied by Messrs. Hazard and Randolph, who will play the finals Wednesday. In the finals for the Consolation Cup, G. C. Cooke of Philadelphia won, defeating Dr. R. R. Robinson by a score of 7 up, 5 to play.

THE NEW POLICE COURT

Magistrates Cannot Open It, as Chief Clerk Must Pass Civil Service Examination.

CRANE SPRINGS A SURPRISE

Cites Decision of Appellate Division of Supreme Court in Syracuse—At Present There Is No Eligible List.

The City Magistrates met last evening in the new court building in West Fifty-fourth Street to elect a new Chief Clerk, and thus incidentally open the new police court, but they were treated to a surprise which prevented them from taking the action intended, and induced them to postpone the opening of the court for another month, at least.

Three of the new Magistrates were to name a chief clerk, who was to be confirmed by the remainder of the Board of Magistrates. The leading candidate was Frank McCabe, but Magistrate Crane's candidate was Charles Adams. There were present at the meeting Magistrates Wentworth, Meade, Cornell, Simms, Kudlich, Pool, Mott, Brann, Crane, and Hedges.

Magistrate Hedges nominated Frank McCabe, and Magistrate Wentworth, who presided, read a letter from Mayor Strong, urging that the new court be opened as soon as possible. Mr. Wentworth then said that the nomination must be made by resolution, and while Magistrate Hedges was preparing his resolution, Magistrate Crane said that the appointment could be made only after a competitive examination, and referred the board to a decision made by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Syracuse, in the case of William Sears against William R. Tobey, in July, 1896. Tobey had been appointed clerk by the Police Justice, and Sears, who was a veteran, petitioned for his removal from office.

The Court decided that the clerk of the Police Justice is in the civil service of the city, and must pass a civil service examination. He is not a confidential employe, nor is he a deputy of the Police Justice, but he is an independent officer, whose duties are prescribed by statute. Sears got the clerkship, and Tobey was ordered to pay him $2,000, which he had collected as salary.

The Magistrates were surprised, and Magistrate Pool, who was said to have been favorable to McCabe, said that there was no eligible list from which to select a Chief Clerk. He understood, however, that the matter did not come under the jurisdiction of the State Civil Service Commission, but under the Municipal Civil Service Board. The President of the latter board was away in Europe, and none of the other members of the board were in town. The clerk alone was in the city. The board would meet on Sept. 15, and so Magistrate Pool advised that an adjournment of the case be taken until Sept. 26, so as to have an eligible list from which to select a Chief Clerk. The other Magistrates coincided with him, and a resolution was passed postponing the opening of the new court until Oct. 1, for the reasons given.

Magistrate Cornell called the attention of the Magistrates to the fact that when the police courts sent cases of disorderly houses to the Court of Special Sessions they were dismissed on demurrer. He had made inquiries, and found that the Magistrates of that court did not regard the papers sent down as sufficient evidence. So he suggested that the District Attorney be requested to make a test case by appealing to a higher court. Magistrate Simms said it was known to him that long affidavits that were thus treated by the Court of Special Sessions. He also said that in several disorderly house cases the police gave sufficient evidence to hold the accused in the police court, but when the cases were sent to Special Sessions the evidence they gave there was not sufficient. Finally Magistrate Kudlich embodied Magistrate Cornell's suggestion in a resolution, and it was passed.

The following assignments were made for September: Centre Street Court—Magistrates Crane and Winthrop; Jefferson Market Court—Cornell and Hedges; Essex Market Court—Flammer and Pool; Yorkville Court—Brann and Mott; Harlem Court—Deuel and Simms; Morrisania Court—Kudlich and Meade.

YOUNG WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.

Association to Do Educational and Training Work on the East Side Incorporated.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—An association, to be known as the Young Women's Settlement of New York City, was incorporated with the Secretary of State to-day. This organization is formed to promote the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of women and girls in the crowded portions of the great cities of the United States, and especially in the City of New York, by means of educational and industrial classes and similar agencies, and to train young women and college graduates for benevolent work in New York City.

The Directors are Murdock Howell and Grace F. Porter of Montclair, N. J.; F. Mason North, John S. Huyler, William H. Rowe, Jr., E. Louis Fox, and Isaac P. Coals of New York City.

The Young Woman's Settlement has already been in existence for some time, and is now located at 163 Avenue B. The classes will open in the middle of September. The charges for membership are 50 cents a year, and this was decided by the girls themselves.

Three clubs have been formed, the Sangster Club, named after Mrs. Margaret Sangster, which consists of girls from fourteen years upward; the Loyalty Club, composed of girls from ten to fourteen, and the Sunshine Club, consisting of girls from seven to ten years.

The Settlement is under the control of a council composed of an Executive Committee of women and an Advisory Board of men, but neither has yet been fully made up. They have the oversight of 200 young girls, nearly half of whom live within a block and a half of the Settlement, and others come from other directions, some as far as Hoboken.

HARRINGTON GETS HIS CHILD.

Justice Beach Decides that Mrs. Stevens Must Surrender It.

After persistent objections on the part of Mrs. Gussie Stevens of 131 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to give up her pretty two-year-old niece, Augusta Celia Harrington, to her father, Milton Harrington, Justice Beach yesterday, in the Supreme Court, decided that Harrington was entitled to the custody of his child.

Harrington is a rich farmer in Oswego, whose wife died six months ago, leaving an infant. Mrs. Stevens was a sister of Mrs. Harrington. When his wife died Harrington sent for her and asked her to care for both his children, and that he would provide for them. She did so, and after the baby died, eight weeks ago, Harrington came to the funeral and insisted on taking the other child home with him. Mrs. Stevens objected, and finally refused to surrender the child unless she was paid for the board and medical care of both children.

The father then secured a writ of habeas corpus, which was sustained by Justice Beach.

Mrs. Stevens made frequent demonstrations of anger and excitement throughout the court proceedings, and on several occasions had to be restrained by court officers.

Charles Weidermann a Suicide.

Charles Weidermann of 30 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head in Greenwood Cemetery. The suicide was the outcome of morbidness. Weidermann was fifty-nine years old. He lived with his wife, daughter, and two sons, and was in prosperous circumstances.

Hood's Pills

Are purely vegetable, contain no drastic drugs, and are easy to take, easy to operate. Rouse the liver, stimulate the stomach, cure constipation. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

POSTUM CEREAL.

"When it's good, It's very good And when it's bad It's horrid."

Postum Cereal

Food Coffee.

BOIL IT!

CUSHMAN BROS. CO., Sales Agent, 78 Hudson St., N. Y.

WEYLER'S PROGRESS IN CUBA.

He Inspects Havana's Fortifications and Orders a Wire Fence Built Around Vibora.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—After leaving Havana yesterday morning, Captain General Weyler proceeded to Calzadar, Jesus del Monte, Vibora, Calvario, Arfroyo, and Apolo. Thence he went to Chorrera, thirteen kilometres distant, the last of the line of Havana fortifications, and from there proceeded to Cantarana, in the direction of Lechuga, arriving at the village of Villa Real, near Guines, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He inspected the line of Havana fortifications and the cultivation zone, and ordered that Vibora be surrounded with a wire fence.

The Captain General is actively pushing the work of gathering cattle, but has issued an order forbidding the slaughtering of oxen and cows. He expressed approval of the system of cuitivation adopted by Col. Pagliery, who is in charge of the work.

Chief of Staff General Moncada has been summoned from Havana by Gen. Weyler and has left to join him.

Reports are received here that the surrender of insurgents in various parts of the island continues. According to official advices, thirty armed insurgents have given themselves up to the authorities within the past few days.

CUBANS RELEASED FROM CEUTA.

Fifteen Reach This City—Terrible Suffering in the Penal Colony.

Gen. Weyler in issuing a recent pronunciamento declaring that three of the Cuban provinces were pacified ordered that all pacificos who had been held in durance as suspects should be released. This order gave freedom to thirty-four young Cubans among others, who had been prisoners for two and a half years at the Spanish penal colony of Ceuta, on the coast of Morocco. They were taken across the strait to Gibraltar and left there penniless. José Prinelles of 1,824 Anthony Avenue, this city, provided with a subscription fund, went to Gibraltar, and yesterday he returned here with fifteen of the released pacificos, this being as many as the fund enabled him to pay passage for. The remaining nineteen are still in Gibraltar, some with friends, and all getting food and shelter as best they can. Those who have reached here are Arturo Prinelles, a brother of José and nephew of the late Gen. Agramonte; P. Gonzalez, son of the late Gen. Cecilio; G. Campos, A. Herrera, M. Diaz, A. de Feria, a nephew of the Cuban Brigadier General of the same name; P. Sandoval, P. Casares, S. Noa, R. Casanova, J. Cardenas, N. Manrique, S. Valdes, N. Espinosa, and R. Barrios.

They all came in the steerage of the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which stops at Gibraltar on the voyage from Genoa, and they were glad to put up with even steerage fare to get to the United States. They were admitted without delay by the immigration officials, and José Prinelles said that employment would be obtained for all of them here in New York.

None of them, Mr. Prinelles, who acted as spokesman and interpreter, said, had ever been allowed a trial or hearing, and, being only suspects, they were not subjected to the full rigor of prison discipline at Ceuta. They were, in fact, allowed the liberty of the town, but they found it desirable to avoid encounters with Spanish soldiers or officials, as to meet one in the street generally resulted in their being spat upon, cuffed and kicked, or knocked down. They had to return to the prison, or castle, as it is called, at a certain hour in the evening and be locked up for the night. They were fed on beans, onions, and very bad meat, generally tainted. There were over 400 men in the prison, and many of them were sick, but if one complained he was confined to a cell and denied medical attendance instead of being sent to the hospital.

The prison they described as being filthy. No attention was paid to sanitary conditions. The cells were gloomy, damp holes, pungent with musty filth that incrusted the floors. Of the mortality in the prison, the pacificos knew nothing. They thought of the place, even as they had known it, with horror, and Mr. Prinelles said that they did not like to recall it. They were satisfied to be free.

The returned exiles were scattered about the city last night, most of them being taken in by friends of their families. While none had evinced any willingness to talk at the Barge Office, some of them found themselves relating their experiences among friends.

Casanova was found with friends in the Cuban quarter about East Seventeenth Street. He was one of seven who when first arrested were sent to the Isle of Pines. Gonzalez, Diaz, and Cesares were with him. They made an desperate attempt to escape and succeeded for four days in eluding their guards. They had no food and little water, and were finally captured and returned to prison, where they were flogged. At the end of six months they were taken to Havana and, with forty others, were placed on the transport Patriota Sarrustegue. They were manacled and confined to a small compartment between decks during the seventeen days' voyage to Ceuta.

Arturo Princelle's father and mother were arrested at the same time he was, but they were subsequently released. He has a brother in the field, and that was his offense.

Campos was a cigarmaker. He was arrested on suspicion four times, the last time at his home, in Alquesa, near Havana. Two brothers and a grandfather were driven from the house at the same time, and their property was seized.

Sandoval was arrested at Gabriel, and his hands were burned with red-hot irons to make him implicate Campos with the revolution. Sandoval said that his uncle was dragged from his house and hanged on a tree while his house was being fired.

Cesares was also put to the torture with hot irons to extort a confession. In none of the cases, however, was a confession wrung from the victims.

Valdez was arrested in Pinar del Rio Province. His offense was in having a brother in the field.

Referring to the liberty of Ceuta, which the pacificos were allowed, Casanova said that each man had a guard of two soldiers when on liberty, and if one dared to speak to any one, he was prodded with a bayonet and taken back to the prison, where he was subjected to a beating at the hands of half a dozen soldiers.

Many of the returned men do not yet know what the fate of the members of their families has been. Some have been killed in battle, others imprisoned and tortured. Valdes learned last night that a brother had been killed in battle.

SPANISH RESERVES CALLED OUT.

27,000 Men to be Sent to Cuba and 13,000 to the Philippines.

MADRID, Aug. 30.— At a Cabinet Council held to-day it was decided to summon the next class of 80,000 reserves, 27,000 of whom will be sent to Cuba and 13,000 to the Philippine Islands.

The Ministers, when questioned, denied that the Council was occupied with the subject of Colonial reforms, or with political questions.

Fire Zouaves to Gettysburg.

Meetings were held last night at 128 West Seventeenth Street by the surviving members of the Seventy-third Regiment of New York Volunteers, to the number of 100, and at Jefferson Market by a number of exempt firemen, surviving the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves of New York. The object of the meetings was to complete arrangements for the trip to Gettysburg on Labor Day of both bodies of veterans. The monument which has been in course of erection on the famous battlefield near the Emmetsburg Road will be dedicated on that day. The party from here will number 150 members. It will include the survivors of the Zouaves and an escort from the Seventy-third Regiment. It will leave at 8 o'clock Saturday morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad and starts at 8 A. M.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Robert C. Ogden, Philadelphia.

ASTOR—L. A. Coolidge, Washington; Guy E. Farquhar, Pottsville, Penn.; the Rev. F. Keane, Pittsburg.

BUCKINGHAM—George Hoadley, Jr., Cincinnati.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. A. Hitchcock, St. Louis.

GILSEY—Ex-Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, Atlanta; State Attorney Francis Downa of Santa Fé, New Mexico.

GRAND—Inspector Gen. E. M. Hoffman, N. Y. N. G., Elmira; John B. Roach, Chester, Penn.; Col. C. G. Morrow, United States Army; Gen. William Kirby, Auburn.

GRAND UNION—Insurance Commissioner Louis F. Payn, Chatham.

HOFFMAN—Albert C. Burrage, Boston; H. Meredith Jones, England; Milton Young, Lexington.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Dr. H. Tuholeke, St. Louis; William Sooy Smith, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—Adam Forepaugh, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—Judge J. M. Woolworth, Omaha; Col. E. M. Shephard, United States Army; John A. Roebling, Ridgefield, Conn.

MARLBOROUGH—Bishop Thompson, Mississippi.

MURRAY HILL—Commissioner of Police Ashley W. Cole, Albany; ex-Congressman Carles French, Connecticut.

NETHERLAND—N. Rahe, Baltimore.

PARK AVENUE—Waldo Hutchins, West Chester.

SAVOY—Clementine De Vere-Sapio, Palermo, Italy; W. H. Stegerwald, Philadelphia.

WALDORF—Senator John C. Spooner, Wisconsin; Ives Milton Williams, Richmond; E. B. Cassatt, Second Cavalry, United States Army.

WINDSOR—Col. Richard Lathers, Chicago; ex-Collector of the Port A. F. Seeborger, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Annat, The H. M., Company, Bellefontaine, Ohio; H. M. Annat, dry goods.

Alice B. Hickey, millinery, Louisville, Ky.; Grand.

Azderian & Brand, Williamstown, Mass.; G. S. Azderian, gent's furnishing goods; Union.

Alt, M., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Louis Alt, furnishing goods.

Averill, W. H., Frankfort, Ky., druggist.

A. Ellenbogan, Allentown, Penn.; A. Ellenbogan, notions, &c.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss A. M. Blanchard, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Alexander & Spahr, Xenia, Ohio; O. A. Spahr, notions and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Annisfeld, Aaron & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Annisfeld, cloaks; Sinclair House.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; S. W. Helm, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Bundschu, A. J., Independence, Ohio; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Binswanger, M., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, notions and hosiery; Hotel Vendome.

Burdick, F. L., Company, Sturgis, Mich.; F. L. Burdick, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; G. A. Gay, hosiery, gloves, and jewelry, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Biddle & Moulden, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. W. Biddle, dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, carpets; 101 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

Bird, Jedward & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. E. Bird, dress goods and silks; St. Denis Hotel.

Butler, J. H., Portland, Me.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Brager, A., Baltimore, Md.; F. Kline, cloaks and muslin underwear; Hotel Marlborough.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Helm, millinery; Hoffman House.

Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Black, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Bishop, J. C., Cash Company, Staunton, Va.; J. C. Bishop, dry goods; New York Hotel.

Bluthenthal, S., & Co., Paris; D. M. Bluthenthal, general merchandise; Union Square Hotel.

Baldwin, W. K., Canton, Minn.; W. K. Baldwin, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Burley, A. H., Chicago, Ill., laundry; Broadway Central.

Boxrud, A. H., & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Boxrud, wholesale notions; Hotel Albert.

Beall, Lewis, Gallipolis, Ohio, dry goods and carpets; St. Denis.

Cohn Brothers, Bradford, Penn.; Isaac Cohn, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Cohn, Charles, Greenfield, Mass.; Henry Cohn, clothing and furnishing goods.

Costigan, Mrs. J. J., Salamanca, N. Y.; Mrs. J. J. Costigan, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cressey, T. R., & Son, Dover, N. H.; John T. Cressey, millinery.

Cortes & Holmes, Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Cortes, neckwear; L. H. Semper, neckwear; Imperial.

Crow & Whitmarsh, Cleveland, Ohio; F. N. Wright, dry goods and cloaks; Metropole.

Cohn Brothers, Bradford, Penn.; A. D. Cohn, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Culletson, James L., Meadville, Penn.; James L. Culletson, dry goods, &c.

C. C. Snyder, Salem, Ohio, dry goods and clothing; Broadway Central.

Carden Matting Company, Chicago, Ill.; John Carden, mats; Hotel Manhattan.

Carden Matting Company, Chicago, Ill.; D. H. Carden, mats; Hotel Manhattan.

Charles C. Cornett & Son, Madison, Ind.; J. W. Cornett, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cleveland, The, School Furniture Company, Cleveland, Ohio; William F. Spieth, school furniture; 9 Fifth Avenue.

Cahoon, Danziger & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; H. Danziger, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Collins, J. D., Charlotte, N. C., dry goods; New York Hotel.

Cauffmann, Dinkelspiel & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. Dinkelspiel, trimmings; 258 Church Street; Hoffman House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Custer, linens; J. A. Kelly, linens; 115 Worth Street.

Crowson, T. S., Wadesborough, N. C., notions and shoes; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Cornett, C. C., & Son, Madison, Ind.; J. W. Cornett, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohen, R. I., Galveston, Texas, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Craig, J. A., & Brother, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. A. Craig, furnishing goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Carroll, Beadle & Mudge, Rochester, N. Y.; W. S. Mudge, dry goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cleveland Store, Delaware, Ohio; William Hazeltone, dry goods and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cooke, J. W., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. W. Cooke, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dimond, L., & Co., Providence, R. I.; L. Dimond, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

De Foe, P. V., & Son, Adrian, Mich.; H. S. De Foe, dry goods, notions, and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dunn & Taft, Fort Wayne, Ind.; F. L. Taft, dry goods; Hotel Gerlach.

Dunn, Fisk & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. H. Taft, cloaks and white goods, 224 Church Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and ladies' collars, 2 Walker Street; Sturtevant House.

Dorgett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Fox, trimmings; Miss Savage, dressmaking department; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dewald, George, & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; G. Dewald, dry goods; L. M. Lloyd, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Metropole.

Durham Wire Fence Company, Cranfordsville, Ind.; H. Restine, wire and nails; Murray Hill Hotel.

Durham Wire Fence Company, Cranfordsville, Ind.; H. Restime, wire and nails; Murray Hill Hotel.

Doling, Son & Bell, Springfield, Mo.; W. S. Bell, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Delafield, McGraw & Co., Chicago, Ill., wholesale commission merchant; Charles A. Fisher.

Daby & Co., Evart & Clare, Michigan, L. E. Daby, general merchandise.

Elliot, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; Thomas H. Whan, dry goods; Hotel Gerlach.

Edwin Price, Rockford, Iowa, dry goods.

Edward Hunter & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; E. H. Mourer, dry goods; Continental Hotel.

Edmeston, R. A., Oil City, Penn.; M. R. Potter, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

E. J. Graves, Peoria, Ill.; Amelia Rohler, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

E. J. Graves, Peoria, Ill.; May Spencer, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. H. Levy, shirts and overalls; Broadway Central Hotel.

Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; N. Glick, shirts and overalls; Broadway Central.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Johnston, cloaks, furs, laces, upholstery goods, furnishing, and fancy goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Hogan, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Espenhain Furnishing Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. A. Espenhain, furnishing goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Eisenberg Brothers, Lonaconing, Md.; S. Eisenberg, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Everett-Ridley-Ragan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. R. Colloway, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frankland, Sol, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; C. Frankland, dry goods; 350 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks and plushes, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. R. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Sutton, silks and velvets; G. T. Axbury, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Graham, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Catlin, furnishing goods and hosiery; F. L. Drain, jean underwear, shirts and cardigan jackets; 104 Worth Street.

Fusenot, August, Los Angeles, Cal.; dry goods.

Ferdinand Walsh, Toledo, Ohio; Hotel Waldorf.

Ford, M. E., Catlettsburg, Ky., millinery.

Flannigan, P., Norway, Mich.; S. J. Schwartz, general merchandise; Astor House.

Franklin Printing and Engraving Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. N. Bellman, printing and stationery; St. Denis.

G. W. McAlpin Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. R. Newlander, furs, 54 Franklin Street; Imperial Hotel.

Glick, E., Bawlington, Ky., dry goods, &c.; E. Glick; Park Avenue Hotel.

Goadby, F. H., Albion, Mich.; F. F. Goadby, dry goods; Sturtevant Hotel.

Gilgan, John, & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; John Gilgan, dry goods and notions.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; L. Gimbel, millinery and ribbons; 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Grinsfelder, J., &

The Wanamaker Store

EVERY PRUDENT HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD READ AND HEED OUR NEWS OF GOOD BLANKETS

Present prices for wool supply the value perspective for our Blanket offerings. Our Blanket prices are the least ever made within our memory. These facts are paradoxical but actual.

Mission Mills Blankets were never more perfect and beautiful than now. Tourists in California used to buy them as curios. We control them for New York and Pennsylvania. You never knew them so cheap, 5½ lbs, $7.50; 7 lbs., $8.50; 8 lbs., $10; 9 lbs., $11. Prices are for pairs. Time was that you paid well nigh double.

Corkerhill Blankets, $2 a pair. Sorts upon sorts, in every proper weight, color and price. But real cheapness is common to them all—and that's all that's common about them, even the cheapest.

The new Blanket Store is on the third floor—ample space for an ample stock.

RODMAN BICYCLES

Both Men's and Women's Rodman Bicycles here to-day. We began selling these Wheels July 31, and since then there have been many days when the stock of them has been incomplete or exhausted. Couldn't get enough to supply the demand. Maker knows our ways too well to slight the wheels in any way in order to send them faster.

Good judges of Bicycles are the Rodman's most eager purchasers.

MEN'S RODMAN BICYCLES, $26.50
WOMEN'S RODMAN BICYCLES, $27.50

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TREATIES AND THE TARIFF

Ten Per Cent. Discriminating Duty May Have Wider Application than Hitherto Imagined.

IMPORTS IN FOREIGN VESSELS

British and French Lines May Be Liable and All Vessels Not Exempted by Special Convention —Attorney General's Decision Not Yet Ready.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The decision of the Attorney General in the matter of the Canadian discriminating duty clause of the Dingley tariff law will not be announced for several days. It had been expected today.

The interpretation of Section 22 involves, besides the question in regard to the 10 per cent. discriminating duty on foreign goods coming into the United States from Canada or Mexico, another matter of equal, if not greater, magnitude. This other question has almost escaped public notice, but it is giving the Treasury great concern, and has been referred to the Attorney General by Secretary Gage. He seeks a decision whether the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. does not apply to all goods imported in foreign vessels landing at United States ports which are not exempt from discriminating tonnage taxes by express treaty stipulations.

In previous laws the section corresponding to Section 22, after providing for the 10 per cent. discriminating duty on goods imported in vessels not flying the United States flag, provides that "this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or act of Congress to be entered in ports of the United States on the payment of the same duties as shall be then payable on goods, &c., imported in vessels of the United States."

The new law omits "act of Congress" and substitutes "convention," so as to make it read not exempt by "treaty or convention."

It is in pursuance of an act of Congress (Section 4,228) that Presidents in the past have by proclamation exempted the vessels of many countries from this discriminating duty. The question now before the Attorney General is whether the omission of the words "act of Congress" does not repeal Section 4,228. If it does, it will strike a tremendous blow at all foreign steamship lines now exempt by Presidential proclamation, and confine the exemption strictly to the vessels of countries with which we have treaties granting such exemption.

The countries with which we have such treaties are Sweden, Germany, Austria, Brazil, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Greece, Chile, Argentina, Haiti, Hawaii, Holland, Russia, and Turkey. The countries now enjoying exemption either wholly or in part under proclamations issued in pursuance of Section 4,228 of the Revised Statutes are Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Japan, Nicaragua, and Mexico.

If British vessels should be thrown back upon their treaty exemptions, the goods of all British vessels sailing from the ports, except the territorial possessions in Europe, would have to pay the additional 10 per cent. tax. More than that, all goods shipped in vessels not the products or manufacture of Great Britain's European possessions, even though shipped from English, Scotch, or Irish ports, would be subject to the discriminating duty.

An adverse decision would therefore affect the Cunard, the Anchor, Arrow, Transatlantic, and other transatlantic lines to that extent; the French Line, the Phelps Line, two Portuguese freight lines, several South American lines, the Japanese, the Canadian Pacific, and the Oriental and Occidental steamers on the Pacific, besides hundreds of "tramp" steamers.

Should the Attorney General decide that Section 4,228 is repealed by the new law, steamers of the several lines plying between United States and foreign ports might escape the discriminating tax by a change of nationality and flag to that of Belgium or Holland or some other country whose treaty gives them full exemption.

FRYE ANSWERS CHANDLER.

Maine Senator Denies that There Was Any Legislative Trick.

AUBURN, Me., Aug. 30.—In reply to the charge publicly made by Senator Chandler that the clause in the new tariff providing for a 10 per cent. additional duty on foreign manufactured goods brought into the United States through Canada was passed by a legislative trick, Senator Frye says Mr. Chandler, as to some of his facts, is mistaken, and certain of his insinuations are not well founded.

"A serious and long continued attempt was made to induce the Senate Finance Committee to adopt and report to the Senate a substitute for Section 22," says Senator Frye. "Failing to secure a report of this amendment to the Senate, it was then advocated very earnestly before the conferences, but failed of success. This attempt was open, and it was advocated in the presence of several Senators not of the committee at different hearings."

Senator Frye, after mentioning the fact that all tariff laws for a great many years have contained a 10 per cent. descriminating clause on dutiable goods, continues: "Of how this amendment was secured I know nothing, but that it was by a 'Legislative trick,' in the playing of which the conferrees were participants with knowledge, I do not believe, nor do I believe that any Senator other than Mr. Chandler harbors for a moment such a suspicion."

ARCHITECTS TO COMPETE.

Secretary Gage to Enforce the Tarsney Public Building Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Secretary Gage has made the first experiment with the Tarsney law providing for the competition of architects in the design of public buildings by inviting seven architects to submit competitive designs and estimates for the Norfolk (Va.) building, for which there is an appropriation of $190,000. Heretofore all the designs have been made by the Government architects. The plans are to be submitted Oct. 12.

It is the intention of the Secretary also to invite architects to submit plans for the new Ellis Island immigrant station at New York, which is to cost $500,000.

MILLS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Several That Have Been Shut Down Resume Operations.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 30.—Operations were resumed at the Atlantic Mills this morning after a shutdown of four weeks. This will give employment to about 1,200 hands. Work was also resumed this morning in the weaving department of the Methuen Company's mills, at Methuen. Nearly all of the 450 operatives employed in these mills are now at work.

SOMERSWORTH, N. H., Aug. 30.—The Great Falls Cotton Manufacturing Mills here resumed operations on full time this morning after having been run forty hours a week since May.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 30.—The Lawrence Cotton Mills in this city started up this morning after a shutdown of four weeks during which repairs and improvements were made in nearly all the departments, and considerable new machinery was added. This is the last mill in the city to resume operations, and in all of them it is said sufficient orders have been received to insure a prosperous season.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30.—The Harris Mills started again this morning after a shutdown of two weeks. The mills manufacture sheetings and shirtings and employ about 300 hands. It is expected that they will continue running without further curtailment.

Good Times in the Potato Belt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 30.—Reports received from the agricultural districts of Western Vermont and Washington County, N. Y., show that farmers are working hard to get their land in shape and their crops ready to turn into cash while they have dry weather, which has been but seldom of late. Potatoes are a light crop in this section, and in some places are affected with rust and rot. This and the adjoining county of Washington, in New York, are known as the potato belt of the United States, as more potatoes are raised here than in any other similar extent of territory. The farmers in this vicinity ship to other markets 100,000 or more bushels of potatoes annually. The price here has already reached $1 per bushel.

The improvement of business in this region is evidenced by the orders received by manufacturers. All the small establishments for manufacturing are starting up, encouraged by orders unexpected at this early date. One small carriage plant has just received orders that will keep it employed for a year.

Coal Mines Boom in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 30.—There is a great boom in this colony owing to the recent discoveries of coal on the west coast. The deposits are very extensive and the seams vary in width from 6 to 18 feet. The quality of the product is believed to be equal to the best Welsh steam coal. Experts pronounce the prospects excellent. Sixty thousand tons are already visible, and it is expected that coal mining will become one of the most promising resources of the island.

Fire in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A fire, the origin of which is under investigation, started at 2 o'clock this morning in the four-story frame tenement belonging to Louis Berzon, at 147 South Railroad Avenue. There are no tenants in the house, and the fire is believed to be of incendiary origin. The building was totally destroyed. The damage will amount to $6,000.

NEW YORK'S NEW MAYOR

The Hon. Perry Belmont Predicts that He Surely Will Be a Democrat.

OLD PARTY LINES WILL PREVAIL

A Charter with Offensive Partisan Provisions Will Invite Democrats, as Office Holding Has Unified Republicans—Exaggerated Notions as to the Mayor's Powers.

Mr. Perry Belmont, before going to Europe in May last, declared in a tone as peremptory as words can express, that his name will not be among those presented to the voters next November for the office for Mayor of "Greater New York." That declaration and his relation a year ago to the candidacy of Mr. Bryan should, and will, give significant importance to his present opinions regarding political parties and issues in "Greater New York." He has no aspirations that might distort his appreciation of the present party condition.

Since Mr. Belmont's return he has carefully studied the situation, and yesterday said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the contests this year over Assemblymen, the legislative and executive offices of the new municipality, county officials within the area of "Greater New York," and all varieties of the judicial offices to be voted for, will be conducted and controlled by the two old organizations. The National, State, and city patronage in "Greater New York," in the Custom House, the Post Office, the internal revenue, the execution of the Raines law, and the "workers" in the departments of the "reform" City Government, including the police, will all be used against the Democracy. That species of Government aggression against the freedom of elections will unify the Republican Party.

Democratic Victory This Year.

"There will be Democratic victory this year in 'Greater New York,'" said Mr. Belmont. "Every expert will affirm that when the line is drawn in the area covered by the new city between the voters who follow the party flag borne by Seymour and Tilden, and those who follow the one held by Thurlow Weed and Conkling in the recent past, the former are in a great majority.

"In 1892 the Democratic vote was, as we all know, in the three Counties of New York, Kings, and Richmond, 281,549, but the Republican vote was only 173,573. At the same election the total Democratic plurality in those counties and towns in Queens County now composing Greater New York" was 112,900.

"Two years after the ballot boxes in the City of New York disclosed a different result, because the peculiar detective work done by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, the Lexow committee, and Mr. Goff uncovered a condition of things in the Police Department which had been created by the bi-party Government of the police, devised by Republicans to give themselves a control which a majority of voters in the city did not desire. That disclosure led up to the creation of the 'Committee of Seventy,' and a platform, not of bi-partisanship, which caused the evils, but of non-partisanship in municipal affairs. The committee presented a list of candidates to be voted for in the city on the ensuing November. It was headed by Mr. Strong for Mayor and Mr. Goff for Recorder. The former promised as a candidate 'to make all appointments without regard to party lines.' A Republican Legislature enacted a special law empowering the new Mayor to remove the heads of departments, and another empowering him to create new Police Magistrates throughout the city. Removal of Democrats from office was drastic and comprehensive. I am unable to recall the name of a Democrat who resisted the election of Mayor Strong and was thereafter appointed to office by him.

"The offices were distributed by him with almost mathematical accuracy among the groups of voters who conspired to expel the Democracy for the very things which a bi-party Police Board could not or did not prevent. In The Atlantic Monthly for September Mr. Roosevelt says: 'The Mayor and his associates had to keep in touch with the Republican Party, or they could have done nothing.' He describes the police as 'the great centre' of Republican power in the city, and says that the Republicans caused the enactment of 'the so-called bipartisan or Lexow law, under which the department is at present conducted; and a more foolish or vicious law was never enacted by any legislative body.'

"In 1895 there was a deep feeling of disappointment by reason of what had been done under the deceptive cry of non-partisanship. It was manifested in the case of that best of Magistrates, Recorder Smyth, whom Mr. Goff had previously defeated by a vote of 158,908 against 104,159. Recorder Smyth was, as a Democratic candidate pure and simple, chosen in 1895 to a higher judicial office by a vote of 126,100 against only 105,258 cast for his most competent and excellent rival, Mr. Beaman, the Fusion candidate. A year after there were in the Presidential contest exceptional party conditions not likely to exist again in New York. For the first time the Republican Party ticket for National and State officers had a majority in New York City over all other tickets, yet Bryan's vote in New York City was less than Cleveland's in 1892 by 68,835 and in Brooklyn by 23,278. McKinley in 1896 had 57,392 in New York City more than Harrison had four years before, and in Brooklyn 38,639 more than Harrison had received. While in the whole area of Greater New York there was a Democratic Presidential plurality in 1892 of 112,000, there was, four years after, a Republican Presidential plurality of about 59,000; nevertheless, Black, the Republican candidate for Governor, had a plurality of only 34,000, or about 10 per cent. of the whole vote. Black's vote in New York City was 9,681 less than McKinley's, and in Brooklyn 5,168 less.

Currency Reform.

"Every politician recognizes the anomalous and abnormal condition existing in 1896, which temporarily defeated the Democracy. The powder used last year cannot be burned again. There is need, no doubt, that the Democracy of Greater New York consider carefully under the new situation in the country whether or not it will longer endure legal-tender money made of anything else than gold and silver, whether or not any new and inferior dollar shall pay debts contracted in the old and superior dollar, whether or not the country has more to fear from the cupidity of banks emitting circulating paper dollars, not legal tender, than from full legal-tender Governmental notes emitted in the discretion of a party majority in Congress, and whether or not the 10 per cent. tax on the issues of State banks shall be repealed. But the time between now and the beginning of the active strife of the city campaign is insufficient for formulating a Democratic plan to put constitutional order into our coinage and currency.

"Prosperity and a surplus make the time for currency reform opportune. Under a deficit he would be more difficult. The Republican Party and the friends of the present Administration attribute to tariff legislation the existing conditions of prosperity which are now apparent. Bad wheat harvests abroad and good wheat harvests at home have brought about these conditions. Just as protectionists attribute to Republican legislation the apparent revival in trade, so would the free silver advocates consider such a revival a vindication of their ideas of coinage had they succeeded in the election of Mr. Bryan, and had the wheat harvest conditions been the same. In spite of the deficit-breeding Dingley tariff, there will be a surplus for a few months, thanks to the bond selling, which may turn out to be the salvation for a while of the present Administration.

Use of Offices for the Machine.

"Every politician also concedes that on the division of voters in Greater New York between Democrats and Republicans, the former are in a large majority. Therefore on a fair vote the Republicans cannot elect a Mayor unless by employing some such decoy expedient as is used, which implies the selection of a candidate who has at some time or other, on some issue or other, affiliated himself with the Democracy, and can be made this year a lure for unwary Democrats.

"The Republican device this year is nonpartisanship, as in former years it was bipartisanship. Each is a delusion.

"But," asked the reporter, "cannot the Citizens' Union make a controlling issue out of the demand that neither executive nor legislative officers of the new city shall use their official powers to build up a party or a machine?"

"The Citizens' Union," replied Mr. Belmont, "is now, and is to be hereafter, if it survives, a party organization. Its candidates, if elected to municipal offices, executive or legislative, will use their offices to benefit that organization. If its public servants are good servants, the organization will be benefited, as it should be. If the Citizens' Union candidate shall capture the city Republican organizations, can he refuse to co-operate with the party that has placed him in power? The Citizens' Union does not intend to supersede government by party if the party be its own party. Everybody will this Autumn favor and demand 'good' city government, 'honest' city government, faithful execution of the new city charter, and that each city officer shall be loyal to his oath of office. Nobody will advocate the contrary. Until the Mayor, Controller, President of the Council, and the two legislative bodies have been chosen by the voters, until the Mayor has appointed the heads of the departments, and they have done important municipal acts, how can there be parties and issues, both exclusively municipal?"

Municipal Issues.

"But," Mr. Belmont was asked, "cannot the legislative measures proposed by the Citizens' Union become distinct issues this year?"

"Which are they?" he demanded. "Take those formulated by the Citizens' Union for the use of the Socialist Labor Party. Here they are, as given in The Evening Post of July 7:

"'(3) The Citizens' Union insists upon the realization of the following first steps of a progressive non-partisan administration of Greater New York: (1) The honest enforcement of the eight-hour law, (2) more parks, (3) more schools, (4) the adoption of the best educational methods, (5) clean streets, (6) rapid transit, (7) better tenements, (8) the best pavements in the most densely populated districts, (9) public baths and lavatories, (10) the entire separation of municipal government from National and State politics, (11) the merit system of appointment impartially enforced, (12) public franchises to be owned and rigidly supervised by the city—for instance, those of the gas and railroad companies.'

"Nobody will take issue on the first nine. All will concede the eleventh. The twelfth is not yet in the range of practical politics. It is too serious in its social, economic, financial, and constitutional aspects for settlement off-hand this Autumn by any group of citizens."

Socialistic Reforms.

"Do you fancy that the Citizens' Union is co-operating with the Social Labor Party?" the reporter asked Mr. Belmont.

He replied that he had no knowledge, except such as he had derived from the newspapers since he came home. "The clipping which announced the issues commended to the 'Socialist Labor Party' by the 'Citizens' Union' was taken from the news columns of The Evening Post of the 7th inst. Therein it was plainly stated that the 'Citizens' Union' was working with the Socialists, who insist that the coming election upon the realization of 'Public franchises (such as gas and railway) owned and rigidly supervised by the city.' The New York Socialists demanded a year ago in their platform:

"'The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electrical plants, and all industries requiring municipal franchises.'

"Such a vast municipal outlay of money and creation of debt, either to buy or to appropriate by condemnation proceedings or create anew, would require much lawmaking at Albany—an amendment of the State Constitution. In some year of the future the effort may be begun to put the city in such comprehensive business as supplying transportation and illumination for a price, as it now supplies water, and as the Federal Government transports and delivers mail matter. It may even be that in future years the city will provide transportation and illumination free of price or fee or rate, and rely on taxes to foot the bills. Highways have been evolved from turnpikes exacting tolls. Nearly all roads and bridges are now free. There is much to be done by our new city, and especially in the portions crowded with working men, in the way of perfect roadways, perfect sidewalks and curbstones, perfect pavements, perfect cleanliness, and less noisy streets, before we get to the free transportation and illumination demanded by the Socialists. For those important preliminaries the new city charter provides. The public franchises for providing transportation and illumination will be in the hands, primarily, of the Board of Public Improvements and the Board of Estimates, in which two boards the elective Controller, the elective President of the Council, the heads of departments appointed by the Mayor, and therein associated with the Mayor, will control. The central person in such deliberations is likely to be the one who like the Controller 'bears the purse,' but in the preliminary details which concern health and comfort, it is to the Municipal Assembly we must look.

"The day when any party—excepting, perhaps, the Socialistic-Labor Party—which demanded in July, 1893, the employment of the unemployed by the public authorities' can tolerate appointments or employments by the city merely to build up a party or a machine, has gone by forever."

Populism Is Republicanism.

"I infer, then, that you do not deem it needful or proper that Democrats make an alliance in 'Greater New York' with McKinleyism in order to show that they favor 'sound' democracy and 'sound' money, and repel Populism?" said the reporter.

"Most certainly I do not," replied Mr. Belmont. "The currency disorders, financial disorders, and social disorders that now environ our country are traceable to the Republican Party. Present Populistic quackeries were invented and first applied by Republicans. Populist leaders came out of the Republican Party. Financial dishonesty in currency began with them in 1862 or thereabout. The Republicans invented and first enacted full legal tender fiat paper dollars, compelled creditors to accept them in payment of promises to pay gold and silver dollars, and first impaired the obligations of contract. They invented and first enacted an unapportioned and unconstitutional direct tax in the form of a tax on income. They took away from State banks the issue of circulating notes and gave it to the United States. They packed, degraded, and assailed the Supreme Court because it denounced the Republican legal tender law as unconstitutional. They were born vituperating a Democratic President some forty years ago, because he used the army in Boston to execute the process of the Federal Court, and in Kansas to execute Federal laws. The relations of Mr. Sherman to the demonetization of silver in 1873 are well known. It was he and his allied Republicans who so shuffled and paltered with the specie resumption legislation of 1875 as to leave it in doubt whether or not redeemed greenbacks were to be exterminated, and thus Mr. Sherman led up to the 'endless chain' enactment of 1878. The Republican authorship of the silver law of that year and of the Sherman silver law a dozen years later, cannot be denied. Since Secretary Chase went upon the Federal Supreme Bench as Chief Justice, where he made confession and endeavored atonement, Mr. Sherman and Mr. McKinley have done more than any two of our public men to make our money, our currency, and our taxation unsound. It is incredible that the 19,000, more or less, of Democrats in New York who voted for Palmer and Buckner and the many more New York Democrats who voted for McKinley Electors, can, after four months of the McKinley Administration and of the McKinley Congress, longer tolerate association with McKinleyism."

The Power of the Mayor.

Mr. Belmont was asked if the Mayor has, under the new charter, as has been so persistently represented, powers that are unusual and unprecedented.

He replied that he did not think so. He said that popular attention had been diverted from a study of the charter as a whole, by the power conferred upon the Mayor, during only the first six months of his term, to appoint heads of departments not elective, and remove those holding office by the Mayor's appointment. The Controller is to have control of the finances, but he is an elective officer, and will be quite independent of the Mayor. He cannot be removed from office by the Mayor.

"If the government of Greater New York," said Mr. Belmont, "is hereafter to especially influence the business and the finances of the whole country, as is often said, it will be through its Controller, who is to be chosen by the ballot boxes, and is not to be appointed by the Mayor. After six months the heads of the administrative departments will be quite independent of the Mayor, who can interfere with them only by removing them from office for cause, on charges preferred, after a public trial, and on approval by the Governor. In fact, the Mayor will always hold his office subject to the will and pleasure of the Governor. The Governor can any day put an end to the Mayor's official life. He is, to be sure, styled in the charter 'the chief executive officer.' It is therein made his duty to 'keep himself informed,' &c., and he is required to be 'vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city and laws of the State to be enforced,' but he has no power to accomplish the 'causing,' excepting by removals and by the more or less feeble instrumentality described in the charter as 'consultation and co-operation.'

The Powers Behind the Mayor.

"It is to the 'Municipal Assembly' that the charter has expressly imparted the 'power' and made its duty 'to see to the faithful execution of the laws.' The Assembly can appoint committees to inquire into the Mayor's conduct. The commission reporting the charter to the Legislature said that the 'Municipal Assembly' can supervise all departments and officers of the city.

"The Mayor will not have as much executive power and responsibility relatively to the other branches of the Government as has the President under the Federal Constitution. The charter declares that 'the executive power of the city * * * shall be vested in the Mayor and the officers of the department.' The Federal Constitution declares that 'the executive powers shall be vested in the President.' That includes all executive power.

"A new Mayor can, within six months after his term has begun, remove, as I have said, all officers, with few exceptions, appointed by a Mayor, but why the Mayor can thus remove during six months, but no longer, is not obvious. That device was invented by a Republican Legislature to enable Mayor Strong to remove all Democrats.

Partisanship in the Charter.

"A lurid search light is thrown on the demand for non-partisanship by the clause in the charter creating a Police Board of four members, and declaring that the Mayor must not appoint so that more than two, when either is appointed, 'belong to the same political party, or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics.' The two sorts of politics must be combined! Both are imbedded in the charter!

"The virus of Republican politics injected into the charter is distinctly revealed by the power given to Gov. Black to remove whenever he please the next Mayor from office, and even suspend him as soon as a charge against the Mayor has been made. The Mayor has thus been made an agent of the State to execute laws as Gov. Black shall prescribe, and yet the 'Citizens' Union' insists there must not in city affairs be State politics, although there is in the charter a State power to meddle very peremptorily in our City Government whenever the Governor pleases.

"The Mayor is to select a Corporation Counsel who will hold office four years, will appoint his assistants, will be a member of the Board of Aldermen, the Boards of Estimate and of Public Improvements, will be sole adviser of the Municipal Assembly, and all executive departments, including the Mayor, will conduct all of the law business of the city and suits begun or defended by it. The law department will be most influential and controlling in making the new City Government a success—even more influential and controlling, contradictory as the proposition may seem, than the Mayor who is to elect him can be, for the reason that after six months the Mayor can only influence the Corporation Counsel by threat to remove him from office, and cannot execute the threat excepting by the Governor's permission.

The Mayor Not All-Powerful.

"The new municipality is to be too vast, its taxing power too great, its right to interfere with one's liberty and property too serious, to be in the hands of any single officer. If the office of Mayor had under the charter the powers, duties, and responsibilities which many individuals describe, the office could not be filled; no man could be competent. The power to be held and duties to be performed by the new City Government have by the State been placed in very many hands. In one sense the Mayor has authority, but in another, and in a more important sense the 'Municipal Assembly' is first, excepting as co-ordinated and held in hand by the Board of Estimate, of which the Mayor is only one. The heads of the several departments will be independent of one another, and in a large measure independent of the Mayor. It is misleading to misrepresent, as so many do, that the Mayor will have power of control in the new City Government, such as the President of the United States has, for example, in our foreign affairs, where every official, from the Secretary of State down to Ambassadors and Consuls, and even to the lowest clerk, must obey his command. Such misrepresentation will be very dangerous if it leads voters to neglect the selection of competent men for Controller, President of the Council, and members of the all-important Municipal Assembly."

THE HAVERSTRAW "HOLD-UPS."

Seriously Wounded Negro Arrives at Poughkeepsie—"Tim" Walters Identified.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 30.—There is a mystery about a young colored man who says he is Jackson Palmer of 2 Phillips Street, Boston, and who is in Vassar Hospital with little chance to recover. He was found on top of the fast mail and express from New York at 11 o'clock last night. It was thought at first that he had been struck by a bridge while stealing a ride, but the surgeons say that the injuries could not have been caused in that way. They think that he must have been hurt before he got on the train, and that he could not have reached the place where he was found without assistance.

He was almost unconscious when found, and had to be lifted down from his perilous position by railroad men on ladders. There are two wounds which look like bullet holes in his right thigh, the bones of which are crushed into small pieces. Four ribs are broken on his right side. There is also a jagged cut in the back of his head, besides many other severe cuts and bruises on various parts of his body.

The police have two theories. One is that Palmer is one of the colored men who were implicated in the saloon robberies and shooting affrays at Haverstraw Saturday night, and that, having made his way to New York, he was put on a train by friends to get him out of the city. The other is that he was injured by enemies who placed him on top of the train with the hope that he would fall off somewhere along the track or be knocked off by one of the many bridges, and thus deceive the authorities as to the cause of his death.

On account of his condition no statement can be obtained from him.

Michael Sliney, son of Patrick Sliney, the proprietor of the Roseville Hotel, near Haverstraw, where three negroes manoeuvred a "hold-up" on Saturday night, positively identified "Tim" Walters as one of the robbers, at the House of Relief, Hudson Street, yesterday. Walters is a tall, young negro of powerful build, and likely to survive the bad bullet wound in his chest, which is thought to have penetrated a lung. He did not retract his story that he had been shot in a crap game at Haverstraw, at which two other negroes, "Devil Jack," and "Coffee Cooler" Willis, had also been wounded.

Sliney previously saw John Jones, the negro who was brought to Bellevue by a man and a woman of his own race Sunday morning, and said that he was not one of the highwaymen. Jones, who says he is "Devil Jack," declares that he was shot by a negro named Abraham, who afterward escaped, over a money quarrel at craps in a shanty in the negro colony of brick handlers, about 10:30 P. M. Saturday, at Haverstraw. He knew all the party, he says, and Walters was not among them, nor did any one present leave the scene in time to have participated in the "hold-ups" at Roseville, a mile away. "Coffee Cooler" was with him, he says, but no one but himself was shot. The bullet entered his temple and came out through his right eye, which he will probably lose, but the wound is not considered dangerous. He and "Coffee Cooler" are both prize fighters and have met in the ring.

While he lay wounded in a Haverstraw shanty, the man declares, he heard several negroes discussing the series of "hold-ups," and attributing it in part to two of their acquaintances, "Little Slade," a short man, from Boston, and "Big Dick." The former, it is thought, may be the man who arrived at Poughkeepsie on the fast mail Sunday night dangerously wounded. It looks as if Walters, whom "Devil Jack" says he knows nothing about, learned of the outcome of the crap game before leaving Haverstraw, and based his story upon it.

Michael Thornton, the boarder at the hotel of Thomas Malley, who was shot in the "hold-up" at that place, has been sent from the Haverstraw brickyards, where he was employed, to St. Francis's Hospital here. A bullet is thought to have pierced his left lung, but he will probably recover. Coroner Fitzpatrick visited Thornton yesterday and took an ante-mortem statement from him. He said that he and Malley were both shot by the negroes. Coroner Hoeber visited Walters, but took no ante-mortem statement, as the man was suffering too much to talk.

Four Years for Forger MacRae.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Ontario, Aug. 30.—A. H. MacRae, found guilty of forgery, was sentenced this afternoon to four years' imprisonment. MacRae was arrested recently in New York and brought here for trial.

ENGLISHMEN FIRED UPON

Commander of Venezuelan Frontier Police Exchanges Shots with a Hunting Party

AND IS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

The Englishmen, by a Strategic Move, Capture Him and His Force—A Truce Patched Up and No International Complication Likely.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 24.—Advices just to hand from the northwest territory of British Guiana tell of an attack made on an English settler and his party by the Venezuelan frontier police. George H. Moore is a grant holder on the English side of the Amacura River. The other day he left his residence with a party of Englishmen for a fishing and hunting expedition to Barima.

When the boat got opposite to the Venezuelan outpost station at the mouth of the Amacura, the party were hailed by the garrison and informed that they would not be allowed to proceed. Mr. Moore asked why, on what grounds, and by what authority?

No answer was given, and thereupon the boat, which had been luffed up at the challenge, hauled its wind and proceeded outward. On seeing this Col. Castania, the officer in command of the station, ran out on the shore flourishing a rifle and yelling that he would shoot if the boat did not run in.

Not believing that the officer could be in earnest Mr. Moore made a derisive reply, whereupon Castania opened fire. By the time he had got two shots Moore and his friends were answering, and Castania was hit in the leg. The wound was a very slight one, but it stopped him, and he hobbled into the station.

Meanwhile the soldiers of the guard were seen to be busy with a gun that stood on a little eminence and commanded the mouth of the river. To get out of range Moore had to run his boat right in under the gun. Seeing this the Venezuelans supposed that the Englishmen were going to surrender, and ran down to meet them.

But Moore and his friends were by this time in a fine rage and up to mischief. The opportunity was too good to be lost. At the first sign of fight the whole garrison of six men had run out of the station to man the gun, leaving their arms in the building. When the boat grounded, within a few yards of the station door, the garrison were still some twenty yards off, and there was only Castania in the station nursing his wounded leg.

Apparently Castania had not seen the boat coming in. At any rate before he knew what hit him Moore and his three companions were in the station and had him down, and by the time the garrison were on hand they found four rifles covering them.

Castania threatened the Englishmen with instant death and destruction, calling on his men to shoot down the "gringoes." But unfortunately, the "gringoes" were between the men and their arms, thus being completely masters of the situation.

Eventually a truce was patched up, and the party of Englishmen left their disconcerted assailants cowed, but in no amiable mood. The incident was at once reported to the colonial authorities at Georgetown, but it appears that sooner than interrupt the present friendly conditions of diplomatic negotiations, no action has been taken in the matter. The Venezuelan Government is reported to have recalled Castania from the frontier, but it is not known what has been done with him.

The strangest part of the matter is, that since this incident the Colonial Government has stringently enforced in the whole frontier region the regulations against citizens carrying arms of any sort, and the police have accordingly disarmed the settlers. This action has created great dissatisfaction, and a petition is to be sent to the Governor embodying a protest and threatening to abandon the territory if the means of self-defense on emergencies are not restored or an adequate protective police force provided.

FLAT HOUSE LETTER BOX LAW.

Advertising Matter for Occupants Must Be Stamped and Addressed.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—On and after Wednesday next it will be unlawful in the City of New York to place any unstamped matter in the letter boxes of flats or apartment houses, unless inclosed in an envelope or wrapper with the address of the occupant thereon.

A law, which was passed by the last Legislature provides that "Any person, except an employe of the United States Post Office Department in the performance of his duty as such employe, who shall deposit advertising circulars, cards, papers, or any other advertising matter in the letter boxes of flat houses or apartment houses in New York City, unless the same be inclosed in an envelope or wrapper superscribed with the name and address of the person for whom it is intended, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than $5, or imprisonment for not more than five days, or both."

PRAYED WITHOUT EFFECT.

Young Women of New Brunswick Fail to Convert a Saloon Keeper.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 30.—Charles Monaghan, who keeps a concert garden on ePace Street, in this city, celebrated his thirty-fourth birthday last evening. A number of his friends called on him and they had a jollification in his saloon and concert hall. Just around the corner from Mr. Monaghan's establishment is the "Rescue Mission, conducted by a number of New Brunswick Christian young women. Hearing the strains of "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" coming from the concert garden, these young women thought that Monaghan was having one of his regular concerts, and they determined to make a spirited opposition.

Closing their meeting, they proceeded to the garden, and, getting down on their knees on the sidewalk, they prayed long and earnestly that Mr. Monaghan and his companions might be converted from the error of their ways. The crowd became so large that the police were obliged to interfere to keep the street open. The prayerful exhortations of the good young women failed to produce any effect on the merrymakers in the concert garden.

The White Squadron Fog Bound.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 30.—The North Atlantic squadron, which has been in this harbor since last week, and which was expected to sail for Southern waters this afternoon, was compelled to defer its departure on account of heavy fog. The squadron will probably sail to-morrow. On Sept. 7 Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will join the ships at Fort Monroe, using the Dolphin as the reviewing ship, and going to sea for several days with the squadron to observe the proficiency attained in target practice and fleet evolutions.

Babylon's Mysterious Fires.

BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 30.—District Attorney Jaycox of Suffolk County has consented to ask the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors to offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the alleged firebug supposed to have operated in Babylon recently. In ten weeks the barns of R. G. Rolston, Edmund I. Muncey, the Rev. J. E. Raymond, and the Baldwin estate and three other small buildings were burned.

College Point's New School.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 30.—The School Trustees of this place have awarded the contracts for the new school, for which $50,000 was voted. The mason work was awarded to Richard Tracy & Co., whose bid was $28,000, and the carpenter work to John Brick at $13,700. Marx & Co. received the contract for the plumbing work for $3,485.

Schooner Golden Rule Lost.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., Aug. 30.—The crew of the schooner Golden Rule, lumber-laden, from Bangor for Boston, arrived here to-day and reported that the vessel sprung a leak when fifteen miles southeast of Seguine yesterday and filled. The crew escaped in a small boat. Although the schooner's cargo kept her afloat, it is feared she will be a total loss.

The News in Brief.

There are thousands who want to learn the news of the day in the least possible time. Many business men want to do this in the few minutes' time it takes them to ride from office to home in the evening. For the benefit of those who are thus hurried, the MAIL AND EXPRESS prints daily a news summary that will give, in the fewest possible words, and well classified, the important events of the day. Having read the news in brief, the readers of the MAIL AND EXPRESS will have a general knowledge of all the day's events, and can then turn to the regular news columns for full particulars regarding that which interests them most.

LABOR CONGRESS AT ST. LOUIS

Conference to Consider Measures in the Interest of the Striking Coal Miners.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—The Labor Congress called to consider measures in the interest of the striking coal miners met here to-day. Several of those expected were not present at the opening session, including Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor

M. D. Ratchford, President of the United Mine Workers, has a plan which he probably will present to the conference, calling upon all workingmen and women to contribute one day's wages to further the relief of the striking miners. This money, he thinks, will amount to between $1,000 and $2,000 per day Part of this fund will be used to keep men at work among the strikers in the Pittsburg district, where the operators propose to start their mines with non-union men. The camps there will be maintained with the hope of eventually influencing those now at work to quit.

The only business transacted at the first session was the appointment of the following Committee on Resolutions: W. C. Pearce of the miners, W. D. Mahon of the street railway men, ex-State Senator Berger of Indiana, G. C. Clemens of Topeka, representing the Populists, and James R. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor. A recess was taken until to-morrow.

At to-day's session Mr. Ratchford made a speech in the course of which he said:

"I believe a special session of Congress is necessary to define the rights of the people of this country—if they have any. I believe, if sufficient time were given, the President of the United States will call a special session of Congress to act on the matter of injunctions and find means of relief from the existing troubles in the labor world.

"In case of refusal it will then be time to consider more extreme measures. I am in favor, if the President refuses to call Congress together, of a complete paralysis of business. I believe then in a sympathetic strike."

SITUATION IN PITTSBURG.

Plan to Mobilize an Army of the Unemployed.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—M. P. Carrick, President of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, says that a proposition is to be presented at the St. Louis Convention to mobilize the army of the unemployed of the country in the vicinity of Pittsburg in the event of a determined effort on the part of the operators to

AT THE SEA GIRT RANGES

Seventh Annual Meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association.

MANY STATES REPRESENTED

Georgia Sends a Strong Team of Twenty-three Members to Compete in Different Matches—Lieut. F. C. Wilson Made Seven Possible Scores.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 30.—The first day of the seventh annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, which is to continue during the entire week, was inaugurated here to-day under the most favorable circumstances. A cloudless sky and light breezes gave the teams and individuals who are to compete in the several matches ample opportunities for practice, and in consequence some excellent scores were made, both in the pool matches and in the continuous matches.

For the last week several teams representing different States have been on the ground getting ready for the twenty-five matches which are to be shot off during the meeting. Georgia has sent a contingent of twenty-three of the best marksmen in that State. This team has carried off the honors during the past two years, and are confident of being able to do it again this year. They have practiced faithfully ever since their arrival, and are now thoroughly familiar with the new targets adopted by the association in deference to the requirements of the United States Army. Some have used this range for the qualification of marksmen and sharpshooters.

The new target, instead of the former oval bull's-eye in the centre, has the form of a man in silhouette at the bottom of the target. At the 200 and 300 yard ranges only the head and back of the man appear, at 500 and 600 yards the figure is three-quarter length, at 800 yards the full form is visible, while at 1,000 the figure is mounted, the horse appearing at three-quarter length. A shot placed within any part of the silhouette counts 5, and shots on any other part of the target count 4, 3, or 2, according to location.

The Various Teams.

The Georgia team is composed of Team Captain W. W. Williamsen, Capts. George T. Cann, J. B. Postell, Thomas Hunter, W. G. Harrison; Lieuts. W. T. Hopkins, C. S. Richmond, F. C. Wilson, A. Morris, C. H. Konemann; Sergts. J. D. Miller, R. P. Constantine, George Freeman; Corps. F. Myers, Jr., J. M. Dreyer, T. G. Philpot; Privates Fred W. Gorden, E. C. Mercer, W. G. Austin, H. E. Wilson, J. S. Schley, F. C. Batley, and J. McM. Flannery.

The District of Columbia has two teams in the field in command of Col. C. Clay, the one-armed sharpshooter. New Jersey has detachments of almost every regiment. Connecticut has sent one team, and there is a separate team of the Savannah (Ga.) Guards. The New York State team will arrive to-morrow and immediately go into practice. The men of this team will be seriously handicapped in their endeavors to compete with the others for two reasons: They have the regulation Remington rifles, which are inferior to the Springfield rifles used by the marksmen from the other States, and they are unaccustomed to the new targets, the kind used by the New York National Guard being the old-style oval bull's-eye targets. Nevertheless they are all good shots, have been carefully selected, and expect to make a good showing.

Five teams from the week in the Seventh Regiment, New York, and one team each from the Twelfth and Twenty-third Regiments, New York, are expected. A communication was received from the Secretary of State of Delaware by Gen. W. Bird Spencer, the executive officer of the range, asking for a place for the Delaware State team, and several members of the Fifth Maryland are also expected. The Thirteenth United States Infantry, which has had a detachment of men under Capt. Cecil at the range for several days at practice, will also have a team to take part in the matches, though the main body will leave the grounds on Wednesday for their regular station at Governors Island. It is a matter of regret to the officers of the range that neither the Massachusetts nor the Pennsylvania National Guard will be represented, the latter owing to some difficulty that it encountered last year on account of the use of rifles.

The Range Officers.

The range officers appointed for the meeting are: Brevet Brig. Gen. James M. Van Valen, (retired,) N. G. N. J, Brevet Brig. Gen. John C. Owens, (retired,) N. G. N. J., Brevet Brig. Gen. George E. P. Howard, (retired,) N. G. N. J., Col. William F. Decker, Assistant Inspector General of Rifle Practice, N. G. N. J.; Col. Charles A. Reid, Assistant Inspector General Rifle Practice, N. G. N. J.; Gen. Edward P. Meany, Judge Advocate General, N. G. N. J.; Gen. W. M. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, N. Y.; Col. Anthony R. Kuser, A. D. C., Governor's Staff, N. G. N. J.; Lieut. Col. R. Heber Breintnall, First Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Major George H. Harries, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, D. C. N. G.; Major Daniel A. Currie, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Capt. James K. Walsh, Company E, First Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Lieut. A. T. Holley, Battalion Adjutant Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Lieut. Governeur V. Packer, Company A, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Capt. W. H. Palmer, Inspector Rifle Practice, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; Capt. Schuyler Scheiffelin, I. R. P., Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; Capt. Charles H. Springsted, Inspector Rifle Practice, Fourth Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Capt. Walter V. Clark, Inspector Rifle Practice, Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Capt. Charles W. Irwin, Inspector Rifle Practice, Third Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Capt. J. Frank Clime, Inspector Rifle Practice, Sixth Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Capt. John R. Jones, Gatling Gun Company B, N. G. N. J.; Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A.; Lieut. Charles Heath, First Troop N. G. N. J.; Capt. John C. Postell, Inspector Rifle Practice, First Regiment, Cavalry, Ga. Vol.; Lieut. Stephen S. Johnston, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; Capt. William W. Williamson, Company A, First Battalion, Ga. Vol.; Lieut. J. L. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A.; Capt. C. P. Nutter, First Regiment, Infantry, M. V. M.

Entries for Matches.

To-day's work consisted mainly of pool matches and preliminary practice for the continuous matches, the results of which will be announced next Friday. The entries received to-day were as follows:

For the Kuser Match, seven shots at 500 yards, first prize the Kuser Badge and $25, second prize $20, third prize $15, fourth prize $10, and fifth prize $5—Lieut. Minis, First Georgia Cavalry; Harrison Georgia team; W. W. Cookson, District of Columbia; Sergt. Van Kelte, Second Troop, New Jersey; M. W. Brown, W. G. Austin, and Sergt. Charles Chinn, Second Regiment, New Jersey.

For the All Comers' Military Match, same prizes excepting the medal—Lieut. S. P. Weatherold, District of Columbia; Sergt. Charles Chinn, New Jersey; Capt. J. C. Postell, Georgia; Lieut. Graham, District of Columbia; Lieut. Glendie Young, Engineer Corps, District of Columbia; Col. C. Clay, District of Columbia, and Private H. E. Wilson, Georgia.

For the Schuetzen Match, first prize $40, second $20, third $15, fourth $10, fifth $8, sixth $7, and seventh $5—G. N. Oberst and F. C. Watts of Newark.

For the Hayes Medal Match, first prize Hayes Sharpshooter Medal and $25, second $20, third $15, fourth $10, and fifth $5—Capt. John Keller, New Jersey; Capt. George Cann, Georgia, and Lieut. A. O. Hutferly, District of Columbia.

For the Perrine Memorial Match, prize medal given by Col. Lewis Perrine, Jr., in memory of the late Major Gen. Lewis Perrine—Major Henry Lohman, Capt. B. W. Cloud, and Capt. R. H. Reading, New Jersey.

For the Gen. E. P. Meany Match, first prize gold badge and $25, second $20, third $15, fourth $10, and fifth $5—Lieut. C. S. Richmond, Fred Mayer, A. O. Hutterly, and F. C. Battey.

For the Trenton Interstate Fair Match, first prize medal and $15, second $10, and third $5.

For the Twenty-five-Yard Revolver Match, first prize medal and $15, second $15, third $10, and fourth $5—Lieut. C. S. Richmond, Lieut. A. S. Jones, J. C. Summers, and Glendie Young.

The other matches will be shot off as follows: On Wednesday, The Carbine Team Match, for which entries have been received from Troop A Squadron of New York, First and Second Troops New Jersey, and the Georgia Hussars. The Company Team Match, with entries from two teams of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y.; two teams of the District of Columbia National Guards, and one team each of the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh New Jersey; Georgia State Troops, Savannah Guards, Connecticut National Guard, and Thirteenth United States Infantry. The Regimental Team Match will be the only other to be shot off on that day.

On Thursday the New Jersey National Guard Match, first prize, New Jersey National Guard Trophy and $50, and second $25 and a medal for each member of the winning team, and The Columbia Trophy Match for the Columbia Trophy and a medal to each member of the winning team.

On Saturday the matches of the National Rifle Association will take place, including the Wimbledon Cup Match for the Wimbledon Cup, valued at $500, and presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, and the Hilton Trophy Match for the Hilton Trophy, valued at $3,000.

In to-day's shooting that of Lieut. F. C. Wilson of Georgia attracted a great deal of attention. He made possible scores seven times at different targets, shooting only on the 200 and 300 yard ranges.

The regulars of the Thirteenth United States Infantry to-day concluded their practice and made a good showing.

In all entries were received for twenty-two pool matches, only fifteen of which, however, took place, with the following results:

Pool Match No. 1.

GEORGIA TEAM.

	200 Yards.
Lieut. C. S. Richmond	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—49
Private J. P. Philpot	5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5—47
Private H. E. Wilson	5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—47

Pool Match No. 2.

GEORGIA TEAM.

	500 Yards.
Private H. E. Wilson	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4—46
Lieut. Konemann	4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5—45
Capt. J. S. Postell	5 5 4 5 5 5 2 4 5 5—45

Pool Match No. 3.

GEORGIA TEAM.

	600 Yards.
J. S. Postell	5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5—46
J. P. Philpot	4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4—45
J. Batty	5 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5—45

Pool Match No. 4.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY, UNITED STATES ARMY.

	200 Yards.
Sergt. J. Wilborn	4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—47
Sergt. M. Rich	5 5 5 5 5 3 5 4 5—45
Sergt. M. Murphy	5 3 4 5 4 4 5 5 5—44

Pool Match No. 5.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

	500 Yards.
First Sergt. N. Murphy	3 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5—45
Musician J. Wilborn	3 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4—44
Sergt. M. Rich	5 2 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4—43

Pool Match No. 7.

THIRD REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY.

	200 Yards.
Private Charles J. Smith	5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—49
Sergt. William B. Martin	5 5 4 3 5 4 5 4 5 4—44
Sergt. Charles Manfield	5 0 4 5 4 5 4 5 3 4—39

Pool Match No. 8.

THIRD REGIMENT, NEW JERSEY.

	300 Yards.
Capt. W. H. De Hart	5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5—46
First Lieut. R. W. Watson	5 5 3 5 4 5 4 5 5—45
Private C. J. Smith	3 5 5 5 5 5 5 0 5—43

Pool Match No. 10.

ENGINEER CORPS, D. C.

	200 Yards.
First Lieut. G. B. Young	5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—49
Corp. Samuel Weatherold	5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—48
Private C. M. C. Taylor	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5—48

Pool Match No. 11.

SECOND REGIMENT, N. J.

	200 Yards.	Total.	Average.
Priv. W. S. Brooks	3 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5—45		
	5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4—48		
	4 4 5 5 3 5 5 5 4 3—43	136	
Sergt. C. Chinn	5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—48		
	4 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 4—45		
	3 3 4 5 3 4 4 5 4 0—34	127	
First Sergt. John Nolan	3 5 4 0 3 0 5 5 5—35		
	4 3 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 4—42		
	5 5 5 4 3 5 5 3 4—44	121	

Pool Match No. 12.

STATE TEAM, N. J.

	200 Yards.
Sergt. A. A. Habschmidt	5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—49
Lieut. Joseph Fairhurst	4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—47
Capt. C. H. Springsted	4 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5—47

Pool Match No. 13.

NEW JERSEY STATE TEAM.

	200 Yards.
Private William Hayes	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50
Private William Hartman	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4—47
Major D. A. Currie	4 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5—46

Pool Match No. 14.

SECOND REGIMENT, D. C.

	200 Yards.
Col. Cecil Clay	5 5 4 4 3 5 5 5 5 4—46
A. Husted	3 5 5 5 4 4 3 4 5 5—43
C. Callady	5 5 4 2 4 3 3 5 5 5—41

Pool Match No. 15.

ENGINEER CORPS, D. C.

	500 Yards.
J. Appleby	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—49
F. Hutterby	5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5—48
C. C. Cookson	5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4—47

Pool Match No. 16.

STATE TEAM, N. J.

Col. W. F. Decker	5 5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 5—47
Private Hayes	5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4—47
Col. Reid	5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5—46

Pool Match No. 17.

STATE TEAM, N. J.

	600 Yards.
H. Hubschmidt	3 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5—46
Major Lohman	5 3 5 4 2 5 5 5 5 4—43
H. Decker	3 4 5 5 0 5 4 5 3 4—43

Pool Match No. 19.

SECOND REGIMENT, D. C.

	500 Yards.
J. Whitaker	5 4 5 5 4 5 3 5 4 4—44
Lieut. Jacobs	4 2 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 5—43
H. P. Whitney	2 5 5 5 5 2 4 4 5 5—41

To-morrow the continuous and pool matches will continue and the attendance, which to-day amounted to about 250, is expected to materially increase.

THIRTY-FOOTERS AT NEWPORT.

Vaquero, Musme, Dorothy, and Hera Won the Race in Pairs.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—To-day the thirty-footers changed their tactics and raced in pairs, the winners to race to-morrow morning, and the finals to follow in the afternoon. There were four pairs to start to-day at five-minute intervals, the first pair starting at 2:55. The wind was from the southwest, and the Dyer's Island course was sailed, making a run up and a beat back. The winners were Vaquero, Musme, Dorothy, and Hera. The official time was as follows:

First Pair—

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Time.	Elapsed Time.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:44:16	2:49:16	
Wawa, J. A. Stillman	5:47:06	2:52:06	

Second Pair—

Musme, J. McDonough	5:47:57	2:57:47	
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:59:05	2:59:05	

Third Pair—

Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney	5:58:44	2:53:44	
Esperance, A. S. Van Winkle	Did not finish.		

Fourth Pair—

Hera, R. N. Ellis	6:10:11	3:00:11	
Mai, O. G. Jennings	Did not finish.		

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Marjorie, owned by A. S. Van Winkle; steamer Josephine, owned by P. A. Widener; schooner Intrepid, owned by C. O. Iselin; schooner Amorita, owned by W. G. Brokaw; schooner Hildegarde, owned by G. W. Weld; schooner Monhegan, owned by Mr. Clarke; steamer Black Pearl, owned by E. B. Sheldon.

The departures were: Schooner Hildegarde; schooner Colonia, owned by C. O. Postley; sloop Ladona, owned by Mr. Woodbury.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Nourmahal, owned by John Jacob Astor; steamer Varuna, owned by E. Higgins; steamer Conqueror, owned by F. W. Vanderbilt; schooner Water Witch, owned by D. Banks; steamer Ballymena, owned by J. N. Brown; sloop Navahoe, owned by R. P. Carroll; sloop Ilderim, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Daffodil, owned by F. F. Sands; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz, and the fleet of thirty-footers.

Corinthians at a Clambake.

The House Committee of the Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle has arranged for an old-fashioned Rhode Island clambake, to be served at the home of the club, on Harrison's Island, Echo Bay, New Rochelle, Saturday, at 3:30 o'clock. A large number of members of the club and their friends have signified their intention of being present.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

A Quiet Day at Senator Hanna's Home in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—President McKinley spent a very quiet morning at Senator Hanna's home receiving his friends. A delegation from an adjoining county called for a few minutes and paid its respects. Among the callers were State Senator James R. Garfield and William Chisholm. Just before luncheon President and Mrs. McKinley and Senator and Mrs. Hanna went for a drive to Rocky River and into the country lying west of the Hanna home.

Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State, was the only guest at luncheon. He came up from Canton to see the President before returning to Washington.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Chicago Beats New York in Playing Off the Tie Game of Saturday.

ANSON SENT FROM THE GAME

His Continued Abuse and Kicking Tired the Umpire, Who Fined Him $25—Friend, Who Replaced Him, Played in a Bathrobe.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	71	32	.689
Boston	74	34	.685
New York	64	38	.627
Cincinnati	62	40	.608
Cleveland	54	49	.524
Chicago	50	58	.463
Louisville	48	60	.444
Pittsburg	46	58	.442
Philadelphia	47	61	.435
Brooklyn	45	61	.425
Washington	44	60	.423
St. Louis	26	80	.245

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 7; New York, 5.
Boston, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Baltimore, 7; Cincinnati, 1.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York, (two games.)
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Chicago in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

The Chicagos won yesterday from the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds in the play off of the tie game of Saturday. The game was marred by senseless and useless kicking against the umpire's decisions. The visitors, including Anson, who usually behaves well in that regard, were the chief offenders, but the local team were by no means blameless. Anson was so insulting that Emslie ordered him out of the game after fining him $25. Even then it needed the threat of expulsion from the grounds to make the "old man" keep quiet.

It was at the conclusion of the eighth inning, when the visitors scored the two runs which proved to be the winning ones, that the trouble began. It was getting dark, and after the Giants had been retired, Anson made a vigorous protest against continuing. Emslie took out his watch and threatened to forfeit the game unless the Chicagos played ball. Lange went to the bat and made a base hit. Anson followed, and for no apparent reason began to abuse the umpire, and was ordered to the bench. This startled the visitors. They had only nine uniformed men on the field, and the loss of their Captain was a severe blow.

Pitcher Friend, who was at the gate, was sent for. Emslie allowed one minute for the team to find a batter, and when none appeared he declared the player who was to have taken Anson's place out. Lange, in the meantime, was put out, trying to reach second. Anson lost his temper completely, and did not cease his abuse until Emslie threatened to put him off the grounds. Then the game was continued. The visitors made three runs, but they were stricken from the score, because when the New Yorks took their turn at the bat in the ninth inning it was too dark to play ball, and the game was called at the end of the eighth inning.

The start of Joyce. Friend, who had no time to dress, took Decker's place in left field—Decker taking Anson's place at first—in a long bath robe. Joyce protested against Friend being allowed to play, under the rule that none but uniformed players can take part in a game. The umpire decided against the protest, and said after the game that as Friend had on a long robe he could not see whether he wore a uniform or not, and he could not go to left field to investigate. The game was resumed at last. Two New York players were retired. Then Joyce began at the umpire again, and again the watch was pulled out. It was really too dark for play then, and Mr. Emslie decided to call the game back to the eighth inning, leaving the Chicagos the winners by 7 runs to 5.

The Colts won the game on its merits. They outbatted the New York players, who could do nothing with Griffith's curves in any inning but the sixth, when three singles, aided by a wild pitch, which hit McCreery, and a base on balls allowed the Giants to make three runs and tie the score. Sullivan began to pitch for the home team, but after the Colts had made three home runs and a two-bagger in the first two innings he was replaced by Seymour. The feature of the game was Everitt's batting. Out of five times at the bat, he made two home runs, a two-bagger, and two singles.

Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V'nH'n, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
McCreery, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	2	2	6	4	0
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	0	1	0
Clark, 1b.	0	2	6	1	0
Warner, c.	0	1	7	2	0
Donnelly, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Seymour, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	5	6	23	12	3

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Everett, 3b.	2	5	1	1	1
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	4	7	2
Lange, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Anson, 1b.	0	0	8	2	0
Ryan, rf.	1	2	0	0	0
Callah'n, 2b.	0	2	2	1	1
Decker, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Griffith, p.	1	1	1	2	0
Kittridge, c.	1	1	5	0	1
Total.	7	13	24	13	5

New York	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	—5
Chicago	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	—7

Earned runs—New York, 1; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—New York, 4; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 7. First base on balls—Off Sullivan, 2; off Seymour, 1; off Griffith, 2. Struck out—By Seymour, 2; by Griffith, 5. Home runs—Everett, (2,) Dahlen. Two-base hits—Everett, Kittridge. Stolen bases—Davis, (2,) Gleason, (2,) Lange, Callahan, Decker, Kittridge. Double plays—Dahlen and Anson; Clark and Warner. Hit by pitched ball—McCreery. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Boston, 6; Cleveland, 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The Clevelands could not hit Nichols's curves to-day. That was the real secret of Boston's victory. Powell was batted for three runs in the first inning, but after that he kept the Bostons' hits well scattered. Good plays by Collins, Lowe, and Tenney, and the all-around work of Childs were features of the game. Score:

Boston	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	.	—6
Cleveland	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 2. Base hits—Boston, 12; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Nichols and Bergen; Cleveland, Powell and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Baltimore, 7; Cincinnati, 1.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—The champions won their fifth consecutive victory from the Cincinnatis to-day. The home team bunched their hits in the sixth inning, when three singles, a hit batsman, and two bases on balls netted four runs. Damman was then substituted for Dwyer, and the home team made their only earned run off his delivery. The bunting and base running of the Champions were the features. Score:

Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	.	—7
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 14; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Corbett and Robinson; Cincinnati, Dwyer, Damman, and Vaughn. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Kelley.

Other Games.

In Providence—Providence, 7; Buffalo, 4.
In Springfield—Toronto, 5; Springfield, 3.
In Wilkesbarre—Montreal, 10; Wilkesbarre, 8.
In Scranton—Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 2.
In Richmond—Richmond, 8; Athletics, 7.
In Newark—Newark, 25; Reading, 1, (first game.) Newark, 9; Reading, 6, (second game.)
In Paterson—Lancaster, 6; Paterson, 1.

Accused of Firing a Shed.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the woodshed in the rear of a dwelling at 3,640 Third Avenue, and Louis Cook, seventy-two years old, who lives in the house, was arrested on suspicion of having started the fire. John Brennan and his wife, who live in the adjoining house, discovered the flames and saw Cook standing near by. They notified Policeman Shultz of the Morrisania Station, who turned in an alarm. The firemen detected the smell of kerosene about the burning shed. The fire was quickly subdued. The officer went into Cook's house and, finding him fully dressed, accused him of starting the fire. Cook declared he had not left his house since early in the evening. His answers were contradictory, and he was locked up. He was arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday and held for examination.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD

Coney Island Jockey Club Experiments with Success in a Monday Programme.

SIR WALTER GAME AS EVER

Favorites Won Four of the Events on the Card—Ben Brush Missed His Old Jockey, Sims, Suspended Saturday.

Up to yesterday, the racing associations, with the exception of Brighton Beach and Aqueduct, excluded Monday from their racing programmes, considering it the worst day in the week to attract a fair-sized attendance. The experiment of racing on Monday was made yesterday at Sheepshead Bay, but if the opening work-day of the week has any lessening effect on the racing attendance, the size of the crowd did not show it. The programme included the Sapphire Stakes for two-year-olds and the Reapers Stakes for three-year-olds, and was on the whole productive of excellent racing.

The two-year-old stakes was an easy one for The Huguenot, who rated along well in hand throughout the early stages of the sprint, and then drew out at the end, winning easily by a length from "Lucky" Baldwin's colt, San Venado. The Huguenot, by-the-by, is a wonderfully improved colt, and runs now more like a full brother to that great race horse, Henry of Navarre, than he did early in the season. He was one of the most highly tried youngsters of the Spring, and this fact, coupled with his relationship to the Conqueror of Domino, made him a great favorite in some of his early races. His performances were so poor that his kinship to Navarre was doubted by some, but the easy manner in which he has defeated fair two-year-olds recently stamps him as a really good colt, and one that may develop some of the qualities which brought fame and fortune to the owner of his gallant brother.

On Deck was scratched from the Reapers' Stakes, and Matt Byrnes wanted to scratch Scottish Chieftain when he learned that the stable jockey, Taral, could not ride because of his suspension on Saturday. The winner's share of the $2,000 purse went to James Galway's Imperator, but the victory was a scant one, and had the race been ten yards further Lady Mitchell would have won. Lots of Western money was bunched up on Orimar, who was played for a good thing by his owner, W. H. Laudeman and a party of his Western friends, but the best he could do was to act as whipper-in for the other five starters. Imperator, the favorite, went to the front at the start, and showed the way, three lengths in advance, all through the back stretch. Then Lady Mitchell came after him, and in the stretch got up so fast that she was beaten in the drive only by a head.

The fifth race, a handicap, at a mile, might have been unfortunate enough on Saturday to incur the displeasure of Starter Pettingill, for which he was suspended from riding for yesterday. Game old Sir Walter, as game and true yesterday as at any other time in his long and eventful career, won, but it was only after a heartbreaking drive from the head of the stretch to the wire that he landed it by a head from Free Advice. Ben Brush was miserably handled by Hewett, who got him into half a dozen pockets during the race. He finished third, after a fast clip through the stretch, when he once got out of the entanglement.

The sixth race was won in clever fashion by the favorite, Sun Up. Trolley gallopped home in the second, and the opening dash of five furlongs was captured by James R. Keene's Tent Pin, at 20 to 1.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:01 2-5.

1—Tent Pin, James R. Keene's b. f. by Tournament-Dart Maiden, 100 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(H. Martin)
2—Attainment, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. f., 98, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Hardly, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 99, 12 to 1.....(Wilhite)

Miss Rowena, 100, 8 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Kilt, 100, 20 to 1, (Garrigan;) Zella, 94, 10 to 1, (Maher;) Ella Daly, 93, 15 to 1, (Hothersall;) Marito, 94, 6 to 1, (Corbley;) Kate Hardcastle, 95, 15 to 1, (Coylle;) Jilted, 94, 15 to 1, (Thompson;) Chr'stabel, 89, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Belle of Erin, 95, 15 to 1, (McGann;) La Ventura, 103, 4 to 1, (Thorpe;) Mary Black, 106, 5 to 1, (Clayton,) and *Itamoncita, 94, 15 to 1, (Meaney,) also ran and finished in the order named.

*Fell.

Won in a drive by a length; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies three years old, non-winners of $1,000. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16 1-5.

1—Trolley, Eastin & Larable's b. f., by Martenhurst—May H., 3 to 1 and even money.....(Clayton)
2—Break o' Day, Griffin & Simons's b. f., 117, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Nana H., W. Hayward's b. f., 117, 7 to 1.....(Doggett)

Courtship II., 110½, 15 to 1, (Perkins;) Summer Sea, 111, 10 to 1, (Penn;) Fireside, 109, 15 to 1, (W. Martin;) Miss Prim, 121, 15 to 1, (Mackey;) La Fontera, 100, 10 to 1, (Thorpe;) Gitty, 100, 8 to 1, (Clawson;) Woodbird, 109, 15 to 1, (Collins;) and Maritje, 109, 15 to 1, (Hewett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths; a neck between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Sapphire Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08.

1—The Huguenot, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, 118 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(W. Martin)
2—San Venado, E. J. Baldwin's br. c., 108, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Thorpe)
3—Cock Robin, James R. Keene's ch. c., 108, 5 to 2.....(H. Martin)

Momentum, 108, 10 to 1, (Clayton;) Grand Sachem, 108, 15 to 1, (Hennessy;) Wasteful, 108, 20 to 1, (Beauchamp,) and Nuto, 118, 15 to 1, (Perkins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length; a head between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Reapers Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:03 1-5.

1—Imperator, James Galway's br. c., by Iroquois-Glenview, 106 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Thorpe)
2—Lady Mitchell, Jefferson Stable's ch. f., 111, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Sloane)
3—Partridge, J. E. Madden's b. c., 111, 10 to 1.....(Wilhite)

Scottish Chieftain, 130, 10 to 1, (Sherrer;) Orion, 107½, 6 to 1, (W. Martin,) and Orimar, 106, 2 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; eight lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 1-5.

1—Sir Walter, Oneck Stable's b. h., by Midlothian-La Scala, aged, 117 pounds, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Clayton)
2—Free Advice, Bromley & Co.'s b. h., 5, 108, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Thorpe)
3—Ben Brush, M. F. Dwyer's b. h., 4, 127 to 1.....(Hewett)

Dutch Skater, 108, 10 to 1, (W. Martin;) Maurice, 110½, 4 to 1, (Perkins;) Carnero, 102, 10 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Howard Mann, 124, 5 to 1, (Sloane; Joe Miller, 96, 15 to 1, (Maher;) Lobengula, 107½, 12 to 1, (Van Kuren,) and Rey del Tierra, 90, 8 to 1, (Clawson,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile, on turf. Time—1:41 4-5.

1—Sun Up, W. M. Barrick's ch. h., by Buchanan-Sunlight, 5 years, 101 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(H. Martin)
2—Buckwa, E. W. Purser's b. g., 6, 103, 3 to 1 and even money.....(W. Martin)
3—Bannock, Graham Anderson's ch. c., 3, 91, 10 to 1.....(Maher)

Masarine, 103, 15 to 1, (Nutt;) Song and Dance, 103, 6 to 1, (Hewett;) Campania, 91, 6 to 1, (O'Connor;) Honor, 92, 40 to 1, (Gee;) Volley, 103, 20 to 1, (Wapshire,) and Chisis B., 96, 100 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won cleverly by a length; three lengths between second and third.

Gossip of the Trainers.

Declare, one of P. J. Dwyer's most useful horses, was shot on Sunday at the farm of his trainer, John Hynes, near Hartford, Conn. He had a number of hard races early in the season, and was sent to the farm to rest. He picked up a few pieces of gravel in a hoof that had often bothered him, and as the inflammation grew his suffering became intense, and Mr. Dwyer decided to end his misery with a bullet.

Declare was a brother to the famous filly Reclare, whose owner, Henry Warnke, the flagman on the Coney Island Railroad crossing, grew wealthy by her speed. Declare was by Stratford-Clare, and was six years old. He was one of the highly trained two-year-olds of Domino's year, but was raced so frequently as a two

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her?—8:15.
GARRICK—The Good Mr. Bear—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Black Sheep—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Bancroft, the Magician—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—Never Again—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—One Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Robin Hood—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening. Fireworks.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—The Bachelor's Baby—8:15.
OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM—Very Little Faust and Much Marguerite—8:15.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Cincinnati—2:00 and 4:00.
STAR—The Privateer—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 31, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE PLATT DOCTRINE.

"The Citizens' Union and the Republicans have but one common ground of opposition to Tammany Hall, namely, opposition to the Chicago platform. No other basis of union exists, or can be made while the Chicago platform exists.

"The Citizens' Union can leave the Republican platform, the alternative of that of Chicago; but the Republicans, never! If the Citizens' Union abandons it, it will be notice that the organization does not desire an anti-Tammany union.

"Desertion from the Republican platform is treachery to the main interests of New York City and of the United States.

"That sums up the political situation."
—The Sun.

At the election held last November 135,624 voters in the City of New York cast their ballots for the Bryan Electors. According to the teaching of The Sun these voters, without exception, must be proscribed as public enemies and shut out from all participation in the public affairs of the city.

In the cities and towns that will make up the great city 227,043 votes were cast for BRYAN. The Sun declares that for their errors in National politics these voters shall be municipally cursed and put under ban. Because they voted for free coinage they shall have nothing to say about the opening, grading, and paving of streets, about water supply, sewers, docks, bridges, parks, or taxes and assessments.

The party with which these voters act, without once referring to the issues of last year, may nominate for Mayor a man of pure character, large experience, and first-rate capacity. Mr. PLATT may nominate some Republican molecule, unknown, unworthy, invertebrate. Nevertheless, not to vote for the creature and against the Democrat would be "treachery to the main interests of New York City and of the United States."

This sums up the political doctrine of bosh.

ORGANIZED TO MARCH BACKWARD.

When President MCKINLEY returns to Washington he may learn, possibly for the first time, that since he gave over the White House to be repaired, in consequence of the injuries inflicted upon it by a Summer overload of office seekers, rebellion against the declared civil service policy of the Administration has been organized in Washington, with Constitution, regular meetings, initiation fee, penalties, and the like, in the name of the Republican Anti-Civil Service Association, the chief object of this association being the repeal of the "outrageous, infamous, and un-American" civil service law.

The President was so inconsiderate, just as this association was discovered to the public, as to issue an order to prevent removals from the classified service on purely political grounds. This very unsympathetic order unquestionably interrupted the work of Public Printer PALMER, who apparently was determined to put out all the employés he had appointed five or six years ago, and all who had afterward been appointed by Mr. BENEDICT, simply to provide places for Republicans with a newer claim for reward. The President ought to have removed the Public Printer for this gross violation of the law; but, as it is not easy to get good Public Printers, he may have concluded to keep him with his claws cut.

Even with the most consistent and best of reasons for his order, the President has only deepened the resentment of the Anti-Civil Service Association. Accounts of the meetings of the association make it very plain that warm weather is not favorable to its growth. Only Republicans may be members, and no Republican without a dollar to pay for initiation can have a voice or a vote. Yet, with this very low price of admission the association has been able to enlist so few members that the most serious question before it, at its last meeting, was whether the quorum to do business should be twenty-five or fifteen.

It would be unfortunate if it should be learned, as is suspected, that the association is made up of rejections—of persons dismissed for incompetency or worse, of clerks with the habit of making mischief under all Administrations, of dead weights, dropped because of accidents to "influence," and of applicants for reinstatement without the ghost of a show for employment through the Civil Service Commission. It may be provoking to the President if he shall find among its members now and then an office holder who fancies that membership in the Anti-Civil Service Association will entitle him to oppose and discredit the President's support of the reform for which he has declared there "must be no backward step."

LET THE SAILORS RISE.

Twelve non-commissioned officers and privates of the army have been ordered to report at Fort Leavenworth to-day to undergo their final examinations for commissions. The Sun has pertinently commented on this evidence that, although some West Point graduates are without places in the army, the Government does not wish to interrupt the pursuit of its wise policy of encouragement to the rank and file of the military service. There is no doubt whatever that the hope of advancement is a great incentive to the preservation of discipline and to the excellence of the general work of the army. It is a curious fact that, owing largely to the survival of effete tradition, a wholly different state of affairs exists in the navy.

A man who enlists in the nautical branch of the country's service cannot rise to the dignity of shoulder straps, and the silver anchor can never grace his collar. The sacred threshold of the wardroom may not be passed by him, no matter how well fitted he may be by character or professional attainments to tread the quarter deck. There is no opportunity for the enlisted man in the navy to rise beyond the grade of warrant officer. This restriction is chiefly, if not wholly, the result of conditions which do not now exist. There was a time when men-of-war's crews were recruited from the riff-raff of maritime ports, when the mess tables of the berth deck were surrounded by a horde of bullies and dare-devils, whose brains were partly filled with a full knowledge of the location and uses of clew-garnets, topsail halyards, and handy billies, and who carried as ballast for the cargo a marvelous assortment of profanity and a reckless disregard of the future.

But the crew of the battle ship of to-day is composed mostly of vastly different material. The typical sea dog of the Nelson period is no more. The three spires of swelling canvas that wafted the Foudroyant to glory have disappeared, and a single military mast accompanies the fat funnels toward the sky. The chanty song has given way to the boatswain's pipe, and no one hauls aft anything except boat falls. The sailor of to-day is, first of all things, a gunner, and next a machinist, and the amount of professional lore about the composition of powders, the construction of fuses, the flight of projectiles, and the mechanism of turrets and breech-loading appliances which he carries in his head would make an old waister of forty years ago stagger worse than a quart of "stingo" would.

Why is this marine mechanic any less fit for advancement than the soldier? Even if he be worse as a species, why is the chance of promotion denied to the individual who may prove worthy of it? Hundreds and hundreds of men enlist in our navy only to arrive at the conclusion that they have thrown away three years of their lives, and as soon as they have served out their time they seek other employment. The authorities complain that long-service men are scarce aboard our warships. And so they always will be, when it is a service without hope. Not only in the studious time of peace, but even in the trying time of war, a sailor is always a sailor, and he can never be anything more than a carpenter or a boatswain. Surely there must be men sleeping in hammocks who have the same capacity to become Lieutenants as the soldier has. Why not give them the chance?

THE SEA GIRT RIFLE MATCHES.

The opening of the rifle-shooting competitions at Sea Girt ought to arouse general interest in an accomplishment in which Americans have been expert ever since the earliest days when marksmanship with Indians popping from behind trees was a matter of life or death. General public interest in rifle shooting has greatly diminished since the years in which our famous teams were victorious in international matches, but among the soldiers of the National Guard and the regular army practice has been sustained, and the results have been gratifying. The value of rifle practice is so obvious that it hardly calls for comment, but it is worthy of note that the average of excellence with the military rifle is now quite as high as that which was reached by any but the most expert shots with the old long-range weapons.

To Georgia belongs the honor of the inter-State National Guard championships at the present time, but it is to be hoped that the New York team will make a strong bid for the trophy this year. The team has been carefully selected after seven competitions on the Creedmoor range. At least two men on the list will give fine accounts of themselves. These are Corp. CRALL of the Seventh Regiment and Sergt. LAMB of the Twelfth, who at the close of the preparatory series stood even with the fine score of 401 out of a possible 450. But we may confidently expect good work from the entire team under the command of Lieut. W. J. UNDERWOOD of the Seventh, who has held his place on the regimental team for twenty years.

The conditions will be somewhat different from those to which our men are accustomed. The ordinary bull's-eye target is not to be used, but in its stead there will be life-size figures of soldiers in the different positions of firing. Our men, however, in their qualification as experts have had some experience in fancy figure shooting. The Georgia men have had more practice at just the kind of targets to be used at Sea Girt, and this may well prove to be of some advantage to them. If our men win, they will have all the more glory, while if they are defeated they will not be disgraced.

INSTIGATING TO CRIME.

One of our yellow contemporaries printed in its issue of last Sunday an article on the kidnapping of children, of which we reprint the first paragraph:

"Kidnappers, organized for the most effective work, have created consternation and alarm in the homes of the wealthy families of New York, the larger cities of the State, and at the fashionable Summer resorts. And that there is a well-planned effort to abduct and hold for ransom the children of the rich has been established by the developments of the Conway case in Albany."

Then follows a recital of the precautions taken by persons of wealth and prominence, who are named, to protect their children from this danger. The children are put "under guard," their attendants are instructed "never to let them get out of their sight," and the mothers are represented to be in an agony of terror day and night lest their dear ones should be borne away and held for ransom by the organized gang of kidnappers.

Over this harrowing concoction appears a rough cut representing two desperate kidnappers about to throw a shawl over the head of a little girl in order to carry her off and hold her for ransom. The reader sees at a glance that the little girl's parents are very rich, for she carries a large basket on her arm. Probably she is taking a lunch of cold chicken partridge and champagne to her father in his luxurious down-town banking office, and so she falls into the toils of the fearful villain with the shawl.

Beside the picture appears this scare head, constructed by the same artist:

"Band of organized kidnappers in and around New York who steal children and hold them for ransom.

"Little ones of the rich are now guarded by detectives, and unusual precautions are taken to save them from being spirited away.

"Bold attempts in a dozen cities and towns to steal children."

This yarn belongs to the order of criminal "fakes." There is no band of kidnappers, organized or otherwise. The "precautions" of the terrified mothers are such as are customarily employed in every civilized home. In the bosom of the barbarian mother of the slums as she spells out the yellow newspaper's story of the kidnappers they would, as described, naturally excite a thrill of corroborative wonder and envy which we suppose would be the yellow journalist's chief reward. The entire article is the invention of a low and unscrupulous fancy, stimulated to productivity by the order from a superior accomplice to "get up a half-page scare story on kidnapping for Sunday."

In its origin and nature this story is like much of the other false, vulgar, and debasing stuff the flash newspapers print. But it has a wickedness all its own, since it is calculated to implant the suggestion of kidnapping for profit in the minds of the criminal classes, who are the most constant and eager students of the yellow journals. It will alarm the mothers of young children, such of them at least as do not recognize the "fake" character of the article, and cause them needless anxiety. Like the suicide stories of the same newspaper, and much of its other criminal news and invention, it is vicious, harmful, and contrary to public policy.

The felon who commits crimes is not so dangerous a public enemy as the yellow journalist who suggests and instigates them.

ABSOLUTISM AND LITERATURE.

Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW, writing from Berlin to Harper's Weekly, makes a very significant and suggestive statement about the relations of the German Government to German literature. A German scholar told Mr. BIGELOW that an accurate history of Germany by a German not only did not exist, but could not be produced.

At first sight this is a startling statement. One has only to recall, as Mr. BIGELOW does, the names of famous German historians of our own time to be persuaded that accuracy and impartiality are the chief distinctions of the German Clio. But in fact these historians, though themselves of our own time, are not historians of the things that have happened in their and our own time. In order to be safe, MOMMSEN and CURTIUS have had to take topics too remote to bring them under the scrutiny of the Government. There, and there alone, they can work in peace and announce their conclusions without fear. Even that is something. In France, during the eighteenth century, the censorship was rigidly applied to histories, and even to dramas, dealing with the transactions of classical antiquity lest some seditious sentiments should be surreptitiously expressed through the mouths of the Greeks and Romans. BRUTUS, in particular, was a very suspicious character. Within the nineteenth century EMERSON complained, very justly, that English writers had turned the histories of Greece and Rome into English party pamphlets. From this kind of perversion German histories have been free. But it remains true that no German can read in his own language a disinterested account of the recent history of Germany, and especially of the formation of the German Empire.

As Mr. BIGELOW points out, this is a necessity of the case. The Government is still the patron of learning in Prussia, as it was in England a hundred years ago. Ephemeral writers, or, rather, writers whose work appeals for its remuneration to an immediate popular acceptance, can afford to pay no attention to the Government, except to keep clear of the law, though this is not so easy a matter. The literary remains of the Emperor FREDERICK inculcated a view of the establishment of the German Empire which was not agreeable to BISMARCK. As BISMARCK could not see his way to holding to her responsibility the Empress Dowager, who was really responsible, he fell upon poor Prof. GEFFCKEN, the editor of the work. Everybody remembers how he made the life of that unhappy man a burden to him by reviving and perverting obsolete laws in order to punish the offense of publishing the opinions of the Emperor of Germany upon questions of German politics. He undoubtedly succeeded in giving an effective admonition to other German professors not to meddle with matters of imperial policy.

A historian in Germany is almost necessarily a professor. That is to say, he is a man who is enabled to devote himself to research not immediately remunerative by subsisting upon an endowment which is directly or indirectly under the control of the Government. It follows that if he arrives, in the course of his researches, at any conclusions unfavorable or unpalatable to the Government, he must not publish them, or he publishes them at his own peril. It is extremely likely that if any German historian of modern Germany were to say things that the Kaiser did not like, the law would be invoked against him and that the law could be stretched to cover his offense. The record of the prosecutions for lèse majesté during the last year or two is said to exceed in number all those during the long reign of WILLIAM I., either as King of Prussia or as Emperor of Germany. But even if the law were not invoked against the candid historian, the Government could find means to punish him for his candor. His career is almost at its mercy. Even VIRCHOW has been persecuted because he was not "patriotic"—in other words, because he did not belong to the Court party.

Consideration of these things enables us to understand how impossible it is that impartial history of recent events should be written or published in Germany. Free and honest political criticism must take in that country the form of a conspiracy. It does take that form. Instead of an unhampered Parliamentary opposition and a free press, we have the formation of Socialist societies, against which the Kaiser has just vainly asked for a measure of repression that would be extreme in Russia. The more discontent is prevented from expressing itself through the vents provided for it in politically civilized nations the more it will work underground and the more startling and destructive will be its final explosion.

"There is an evident purpose to omit the Citizens' Union as far as possible from consideration in the work of making up an anti-Tammany union, and whether they are present at to-night's conference or not will not be a serious factor in the situation. The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, it is now well understood, are the personal representatives of Mr. Low, and the latter will be guided by them rather than by the Citizens' Union. Hence Mr. Quigg is having his conferences with the Brooklyn Independents."—The Mail and Express of yesterday.

QUIGG is very quick to see the difference between men who are earnestly striving to make Mr. Low a candidate representing the principles of the Citizens' Union and those who want to make him the candidate of the Republican Party.

Just before the adjournment of the last session of Congress, when Speaker REED was trying to find out what the President desired the two houses to do with his promised currency message, the Speaker expressed doubt about the possibility of perfecting such a measure, and conveyed his own opinion of the inadvisability of legislation by declaring: "If we pass a currency bill, people will think there is really something the matter with the currency." Mr. DINGLEY repeatedly maintained that lack of revenue and not the "endless chain" was our greatest financial trouble. Advocates of currency reform may have to contend next December with these two firm believers in the curative powers of high taxes, and they may expect to hear Mr. REED's sentiment repeated when the Congress reassembles, particularly if the new revenues reduce the persistently growing deficit.

When Natty Bumppo, Chingachgook, Uncas, and Major Heywood were on the trail of Cora and Alice Munro, abducted by the "accursed Mingo," Magua, Uncas noted that one of the horses of the pursued party had a unique gait. This beast advanced both the feet on the same side of the body at once, his starboard feet, fore and main, both going ahead while both his port feet were going astern. The famous scout Hawkeye and the Great Serpent were mystified with this unusual sort of trot, but Major Heywood enlightened them by informing them that the beast was a Narragansett pony and his gait a pace. What a pity it is that Major Heywood did not survive to explain the peculiarity of pacing to the artist who drew for our amiable and esteemed contemporary, The Herald, its picture of Star Pointer making his great mile.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A young man who toils diligently enough six days out of every seven to deserve as well as to desire a rest when the seventh arrives, came home about 9 o'clock Sunday evening, pale and haggard with weariness, and he threw himself into a big chair with this exclamation: "Thank Heaven I don't have to work as hard on week days!" He had gone out on the Sound early in the forenoon for a short sail, had been deserted by the wind, and had sculled a heavy catboat the better part of eight miles in order to get home before his relatives became hysterical with anxiety. That, of course, was partly ill luck, but on other Sundays he "rests" by riding fabulous distances on a bicycle, or by chasing a golf ball over miles and miles of country. There is a theory that change of employment is rest, and this generation is evidently bound to prove the truth of that theory or die of fatigue in the attempt. Just a few people, however, believe that a good way to rest is to rest, but it must be a mistake, for they are either hated or scorned by all their acquaintances.

—Newport will celebrate to-day—two days late, by the way—the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of what is usually known as the battle of Rhode Island. The State branch of the Sons of the American Revolution has the affair in charge, and Mr. DEPEW will deliver an appropriate address. The engagement to be thus commemorated was rather the successful repulse of a determined attack than the winning of a victory, but it was a great and important battle, and, according to that fairly competent judge, Gen. LAFAYETTE, "it was the best-fought action of the war." In it the Continental forces lost 211 men, though stationed behind strong breastworks on Butt's Hill, while of the British 1,023 were killed, wounded, missing, or captured. After the battle, news reached Gen. SULLIVAN, the American commander, that Lord HOWE was approaching with 5,000 troops and that no immediate help from the French fleet could be expected. It was therefore decided to abandon the attempt to capture Newport. The heavy baggage and stores were sent off during the day, while tents were pitched in sight of the enemy, and troops were employed in fortifying the camp, as if for permanent occupation. All day a ceaseless cannonade was kept up on both sides. At night the tents were struck, the light baggage and troops passed down, and before midnight the main army had crossed the ferry to Tiverton. The Providence regiment, composed of the best boatmen of the army, were employed in rowing them over.

—Forty-second Street in the vicinity of the Grand Central Station now resembles the crater of Kilauea as closely as any of the more aristocratic avenues. Lofty cliffs circle a broad abyss in which fiery Italians rush madly to and fro amid the detonations of an occasional Irish boss. It is a thrilling spectacle when observed from a commanding height, and no real lover of nature in her wild moods can fail to view it with awe and admiration. Mr. Gradgrind might hint that a city street is not the place for such displays, and that they are altogether useless, but that is selfish philistinism. If we put down adequate subways once for all, where would posterity come in? It would have to go away off to Hawaii if it wanted to see a Kilauea, and that's an expensive trip.

—Some of the minor English papers are making a great fuss over the iniquity of the Standard Oil Company, which, it seems, persists in allowing the British consumer to buy as much low-grade kerosene as he chooses to pay for. There is no contention that the company violates any law by so doing; indeed, it is admitted that sale of the seventy-three-degree oil about which complaint is made is explicitly allowed by act of Parliament. If this were all of the indictment one might rejoice that for once the Standard had a good defense, and even indulge in a little grave comment on British jealousy of attempts to sell American goods in the English markets. That novel experience—as to the defense, not the jealousy—cannot be ours, however, for the further charge is made that the Standard people have lobbied actively and effectively to prevent such an amendment of the law as would prohibit the sale of oil that flashes at a dangerously low temperature. How much truth there may be in this accusation is a question not to be decided from a distance, but it does have a painfully familiar sound. There be persons in this country who would not hesitate to believe that the Standard Oil Company has men in its employ to whom the occasional singeing of a British cottager would not be sufficient excuse for discontinuing a profitable trade.

PERSONAL.

—Even if one thoroughly believed that the excitability and impulsiveness so often credited to the French nation were facts, and not myths, it would be hard to realize that they are talking in Paris of a life Presidency for M. FAURE and a substitution of Aug. 30 for July 14 as the national fête day. It is comprehensible that the French should exult over the utterance of the word "alliance" by NICHOLAS, but it would be pleasant to think that this exultation is based on the feeling that an act of painful necessity is accomplished and out of the way. To rejoice over the achievement is one thing, but to commemorate it is quite another, and it must be that thinking France regards its President at this moment as a martyr rather than as a hero—that is, if thinking France wants an excuse for honoring him.

—As The Boston Transcript takes the trouble to show very conclusively by many quotations, RUDYARD KIPLING'S "Recessional" is by no means the first poem in which he has shown evidence of what it is customary to call a "deeply religious nature." The critics who saw in these verses a new phase of KIPLING'S genius have read his works with little appreciation, and have mistaken his occasionally somewhat grim humor for cynicism—which it never is. Even in his lightest tales there is an underlying seriousness, and again and again the reader can suspect him of refraining from drawing a moral with almost painful difficulty. The man would, the artist would not, and often signs of the struggle by which the artist won his victory are to be seen. KIPLING'S religion is worship of "the God of Things as They Are," a deity vague only in that he is undenominational, and it might be questioned if the "Recessional" was really addressed to that deity, or, as another observer has declared, to the tribal god of the English people. A nation whose prosperity and progress have been so much at the expense of other nations, though never, it is fair to admit, at the expense of civilization, naturally regards itself as under a special protection. KIPLING'S prayer shows traces of this feeling, and to that extent is addressed to the god of a tribe, while in other poems he has addressed the real All-Father. We notice that JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE regards the "Recessional" as inane claptrap. Can it be that the existence of another tribal god, supposedly hostile to KIPLING'S, is hinted by this severity?

—True Jersey caution is illustrated by Mr. CHARLES A. KUENZEL of Hoboken. He has constructed an airship that will take him and five other men to the Klondike in less than a week. Most persons thus provided would start at once, but Mr. KUENZEL foresees possibilities of peril. "We might get stuck or stranded five or six miles above the earth," he says, "and I want to be sure of having enough to eat and drink." Now, that is good, sound, common sense. The upper air is unexplored and of course uncharted. A heedless voyager would be apt to run kabang on a reef or shoal almost anywhere, and, being without an abundant store of provisions, he would find himself in a most serious predicament. Therefore Mr. KUENZEL waits and accumulates enough to eat and drink. As a result he may not get away as soon as a rash New Yorker would, but he will have a lots better time on the way, and arrive fat and hearty, ready for hard, earnest work.

—When President FAURE started for Russia he took with him three coats, three redingotes, three complete suits, three "smokings," thirty shirts, eighteen handkerchiefs, twenty-two pairs of socks, twenty white ties, six colored ties, eight pairs of boots and shoes, and M. ETIENNE. The article last mentioned is not a garment, but a valet, and it was he who gave out the interesting list. M. ETIENNE, it is pleasant to learn, is a discreet person who speaks with great reserve when interviewed for publication. Else, possibly, the list would have been longer. Still, M. ETIENNE did tell a little more. He never leaves the President by day or night—when on a journey, that is. He sleeps in the Presidential carriage, or next the Presidential cabin, as the case may be; he is with the President at all fêtes, reviews, and inaugurations, and stands behind him when he kisses the little girls. The reporters interview M. ETIENNE, and his "mots" go down to history. He gives M. FAURE an excellent character—so excellent that the President ought to find it comparatively easy to get another valet when M. ETIENNE retires.

"Too High."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was somewhat of a coincidence that just as a friend and myself were discussing the prevailing extortionate charges for local baggage delivery we should have run across your article in this morning's TIMES.

I was then returning from Larchmont, where the Adams Express Company at the station had charged me 40 cents for delivering my dress suit case from the Grand Central Station to Madison Square, and, while well accustomed to such charges, the thing that struck me most forcibly in this instance was the fact that 40 cents was all that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad had charged for my own transportation, including baggage, from Larchmont to New York. Therefore, unless there is some hidden clause in their charters which compels our railroad companies to permit other corporations thus to fatten on their exclusive patrons, it would seem to me that baggage expresses and some other kindred accessories of travel are, in the nature of parasites, feeding on the parent railroad systems and depriving the stockholders of the augmented revenue which might be derived by dealing in these matters with the public direct. In any event, it is certain that in comparing the services rendered to-day, that of the express company was not entitled to one-half the compensation that was due to the railroad.

Your article is very opportune, and let us hope that the railroad companies will soon see that their own interest in these affairs lies in abolishing the middlemen.

MADISON.

New York, Aug. 30, 1897.

Capt. Codman and the Iron-clads in the Crimea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir: Referring to the recent communications in your columns on this subject, it appears that Capt. Codman is correct in his recollection that it was a British iron-clad to which he made his visit, but wrong in his statement that they took part in the action at Kinburn, where the French "floating batteries," as they were then called, were the first iron-clads in action.

The French conceived the idea and gave their plans to their allies, the British, who were constitutionally slow in adopting the new idea, and their batteries "failed to arrive in sufficient time to play any part in the war," (Wilson's "Iron-Clads in Action," 1896, prologue.)

I quote also from "Six Months at Sebastopol," by Major Ranken, Royal Engineers, London, 1857, Page 122, date Jan. 5, 1855: "Kazatch Bay I had not seen before. It is a small harbor. * * * There were two floating batteries, looking like pictures of clumsy solidity in harbor. These had arrived from England subsequent to the bombardment of Kinburn."

FREDERICK M. COLSTON.

Baltimore, Aug. 27, 1897.

NUGGETS.

The Really Musical Laugh.

A musical laugh is one brought forth by one of your own jokes; all other laughs are more or less grating.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Two Names; Same Thing.

"We call laziness 'Spring fever' in the Spring."

"Yes, and in the Fall we call it 'malaria.'"—Chicago Record.

Good-Natured Inference.

"It is my opinion," remarked Stoker, "that a man gets just about what he deserves in this world."

"Allow me to congratulate you, old man," put in Broker. "What good luck have you had?"—Chicago Journal.

No Mistake About That.

Blinks—By the way, I must introduce you to my friend Winks. He's one of the best fellows in the world, a noble fellow, glorious fellow. He's had a great many ups and downs, Winks has.

Jinks—Judging from your enthusiasm, he is now on one of the ups.—New York Weekly.

THE BLACK BASS.

From The Chicago Record.

The black bass shot from his rocky nook
In the beech tree's sombre shade,
And he struck at the gayly spangled hook
And the bamboo bent and swayed;
And it's Oh, the joy and the heart of it
And the throb of the spirit high,
And the whirling line and the pole's incline
And the lusty fight ere the prize is mine.
Who is there can picture a part of it
When the black bass takes the fly?

The black bass flashed like a meteor
Straight out where the far depths were,
And I eagerly watched and I waited for
The check of the reel's wild "whir-r!"
And it's Oh, the lust and the life of it
And the straining of hand and eye,
And the frantic fight and the test of might
And the pitiless rapture and keen delight,
When the black bass takes the fly.

The black bass, wearied and worn and done,
Came in at the wind of the reel,
And the fight was won as it must be won
When a good man feathers the steel;
And it's Oh, the satisfied peace of it
And the gentle, triumphant sigh,
And the pipe's sweet smoke by the shading oak—
My patron saint, thy love invoke;
Preserve my luck—with increase of it—
When the black bass takes the fly.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

"What Happened to Jones," by George Broadhurst, Opens the Manhattan Theatre.

CLARA MORRIS IN "VARIETY"

"Shall We Forgive Her?" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre—Sydney Rosenfeld's New Play in Boston—Music Hall Changes.

The Manhattan Theatre, which used to be called the Standard, was opened for the season last night in a boisterous manner with a new farce by George Broadhurst, one of the most industrious of American playwrights, and one who is very much in evidence just now. Original wit, native humor, and keen observation of human nature are not evident in Mr. Broadhurst's plays; and the quality of "What Happened to Jones" differs not greatly from that of "The Speculator," which, if we are not mistaken, was briefly on view here about a year ago. Speaking in a purely commercial sense, the new farce is much better than its predecessor.

It is, we are bound to admit, a marketable article. If the laughter of last night's audience can be accepted as a criterion, (we may as well leave the vociferous applause and the huge nosegays out of consideration,) it is likely to attract many customers to the reorganized and redecorated theatre near the statue of Horace Greeley. It has other good qualities, too. It is reasonably short, and its performance requires only one scenic picture and the services of only thirteen actors.

"What Happened to Jones," however, is an exceedingly artificial piece in which the artifice is plainly apparent from first to last to the critical playgoer, who finds in it some really funny passages, and many others which are almost depressing in spite of the hard labor of the performers.

But there are more ways than one of looking at a new play. For instance, there were folks in last night's audience who laughed at the performance nearly all the time, while the majority of the spectators laughed much of the time, and even the professionally base ones laughed some of the time. Mr. Broadhurst, moreover, is an American playwright who is acquiring a certain kind of skill, and is not pandering to actually vicious tastes. His present farce suggests "My Friend from India" and a dozen other pieces of the same family, but its success can harm nobody and might serve the good purpose of keeping a morally objectionable piece out of the public view. That is taking the kindliest possible view of Mr. Broadhurst's work.

The protagonist in this farce is a "drummer," who sells hymn books in dead towns and playing cards in live towns, and, as he expresses it, "catches them both coming and going." Circumstances cause him to wear the clothes of a Bishop, and in this garb he kisses all the pretty women he meets and describes the manners and customs of the kangaroos. Presently he is brought face to face with the real Bishop, to whom he tries to sell playing cards.

The performance would be much better if it were more natural in speech and action. Two of the young women in the cast speak their simple lines in a distressingly artificial way. Anna Belmont, Mrs. Rankin, and Mrs. Eberle are more like human beings, but the performance seems to start in too high a key, and thus to lose effectiveness it might otherwise possess.

George C. Boniface, Jr., has a droll and quizzical personality, but he has been too busily employed in Mr. Foyt's farces and comic opera to learn to act. The inevitable grotesque serving maid of contemporary farce is contributed by Pearl Andrews, who may be as Swedish as the arrack punch of Upsala University, but is certainly not amusing.

Jones.....George C. Boniface, Jr.
Ebenezer Goodly.....George Ober
The Rev. Anthony Goodly.....R. F. Cotton
Richard Heatherly.....William Bernard
William Bigbee.....Frank Currier
Thomas Holder.....J. W. Cope
Henry Fuller.....Theodore Devere
Mrs. Goodly.....Mrs. Rankin
Alvina Starlight.....Mrs. Eberle
Cissy.....Anna Belmont
Marjorie.....Kathryn Osterman
Minerva.....Rose Stuart
Helma.....Pearl Andrews

CLARA MORRIS IN "VARIETY."

Her Impersonation of "a Woman with a Past." an Incident in the "Continuous Bill" at Keith's.

A noteworthy theatrical incident yesterday was the first performance of Clara Morris (in this city at least) in "vaudeville," as the gifted press agents have led the public to call the variety show. What made this event of almost historical importance was the fact that the renowned actress's new venture was made on the site of some of her early triumphs. In 1870 she gained recognition in New York; in 1873 she felt that she had outgrown her place in a stock company. Thereafter she appeared as a star at the Union Square Theatre, managed by A. M. Palmer, in "Camille," "Miss Multon," "The Sphinx," and "The Hunchback." Yesterday she came forward, twice, on practically the same stage, in Keith's Union Square Theatre.

For her "turn" she used a one-act dramatic sketch called "Blind Justice," by Kenneth Lee, in which she impersonated "a woman with a past." The scene was France, in the office of a sub-Prefect of Police, and Renée was the lady's name. Her husband was the sub-Prefect, and he trusted her absolutely, although he knew nothing of her history. They were very happy together, and she used to carry her "property" embroidery into his office and chat with him while he wrote letters, until one day he foolishly asked her advice in the matter of André Delatour, a condemned criminal. Delatour would be pardoned, it seemed, if the sub-Prefect said a good word for him; but to say that good word went against the honest sub-Prefect's conscience.

Now, this André was the cause of all Renée's misery, the betrayer of her youth, the father of her child. While he lived her happiness could never be secure. The effect of the Prefect's appeal to his wife may, therefore, be imagined. She had, in short, two or three fine "emotional" scenes all to herself, while the unconscious Prefect sat at his desk with his back toward her. Miss Morris, who was assisted in the performance of this miniature drama by her husband, Mr. F. C. Harriot, employed all her long familiar symbolism in depicting the moral and emotional quandary of Renée. She looked much as she has looked in her recent starring tours. Her acting seemed to deeply impress the spectators who had previously been in raptures over the singing by Mr. J. W. Reagan of a tuneful declaration of his undying loyalty to Ireland and his dear old Irish mother.

The bill at Keith's also includes a condensed version of the old farce, "A Quiet Family," called "An Up-town Flat"; a short travesty of "Ingomar," in which Edmond Hayes and Emily Lytton appear; the exhibition of the biograph, and songs, acrobatic "turns," and dances literally too numerous to mention. The theatre was densely crowded yesterday.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.

Reopening for the Season with "Shall We Forgive Her?"

The new season began last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, when a large audience expressed abundant satisfaction with the sentiment and the ethical quality of a domestic drama, by Frank Harvey, called "Shall We Forgive Her?" It seemed that the question was answered, with vehemence, in the affirmative; but we do not gather from that fact that many of the gentlemen in the upper gallery would hesitate to throw stones at a lady who had lost her good name if the weather was sufficiently cool to make stone-throwing an agreeable exercise.

The story of Mr. Harvey's new play is not sufficiently novel to justify its publication, nor is the drama remarkable either for subtlety or logic. Its central personage is that everlasting heroine of the sentimentalists, the woman who is more sinned against than sinning. She is shown in the depth of degradation and the throes of remorse, but as the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection, so is the sum of her joy when triumph comes sufficient to counterbalance her burden of anguish. The drama is English and uncompromisingly "middle-class;" but it is also, if conventional, forcible and skilfully made.

In the performance Hannah May Ingham, as the heroine, and Edwin Arden, are well placed. Annie Wood is also highly effective as a comic old woman. The setting is handsome and appropriate.

Oliver West	W. H. Elwood
Paul Elsworth	John J. Farrell
James Stapleton	Edwin Arden
Neil Garth	E. T. Stetson
Reggie Walton	Harry P. Webster
Dr. McKerrow	Thomas A. Wise
Jerry Blake	James Lackaye
Grace	Hannah May Ingham
Joanna	Gertrude Whitty
Nellie West	Madeline Lack
Aunt Martha	Annie Wood

ROLAND REED IN BOSTON.

First Performance of "A Man of Ideas," by Sydney Rosenfeld.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—"A Man of Ideas," Sydney Rosenfeld's new comedy, was received with much pleasure by a typical first-night audience at the Boston Museum to-night. Both the author and the chief actor, Mr. Roland Reed, were called before the curtain and made acknowledgments.

The scene of "A Man of Ideas" is a thriving Western town over which a wave of "political reform" has just passed. Fosco Wales, a former resident, now a New York promoter, returning to "work" a big trolley scheme, finds his task extremely difficult. The young reform Mayor cannot be approached, even through his heart. He is in love with the promoter's daughter, but will not betray his trust even when the alternative seems to be the loss of her hand.

But Mr. Rosenfeld cannot be serious long and nobody would ask him to be in writing a play for Mr. Reed. In the second act the trolley scheme is mixed up with a rehearsal for an out-of-doors performance of "As You Like It" by amateurs on the very site selected by Fosco for his new power house. In the third act the promoter falls a victim to the wiles of a widow, and Cupid triumphs over political jobbery.

Fosco Wales	Roland Reed
Fred Olney	Earle Browne
Cumberland Stine	Charles S. Abbe
Branstoke	Sheridan Tupper
Woodbird	L. F. Hicks
Leslie Gadsby	Bert Coote
Kitty	Maud White
Mrs. Olney	Mary Myers
Alice	Helen Keating
Grace Marvel	A. Isadore Rush

Murray Hill Theatre.

Mr. Murtha's new experiment with a permanently organized stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre was particularly interesting to persons familiar with the problems of theatrical management in these days. The prices charged for seats are all moderate, the best seats costing but 75 cents. Besides the veteran McKee Rankin and Nance O'Neill, the company also includes J. B. Cooper, Franklyn Ritchie, John L. Ince, Jr., Jane Holly, and Anne Leonard.

The current play, "The Bachelor's Baby," is a new adaptation of "Bootles's Baby." Plays announced for future performance are "Confusion," "Led Astray," "Alabama," and "Hoodman Blind." Scott Inglis, an Australian comedian, will soon appear as a member of the company.

"The Girl from Paris."

"The Girl from Paris" has resumed its hitherto profitable run at the Herald Square Theatre, and will be kept on view until the new English extravaganza, "The French Maid," is ready for production. Clara Lipman, Josephine Hall, Cheridah Simpson, and Louis Mann are still conspicuous in the performance. Alexander Clark now appears as Honeycomb, and Nicholas Long as the agile French spy.

Hoyt's Theatre Opened.

Hoyt's Theatre was opened last night with "Never Again," which will be presented for one week at this house. The theatre has been thoroughly renovated and brightened up and otherwise put in trim for the season. The farce was given with the cast seen at the Empire and Garrick Theatres, including Fritz Williams and E. M. Holland in their original characters.

Theatres and Music Halls.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Black Sheep" is the attraction at this theatre this week. The amusing farce continues to be given with almost the original cast, including Messrs. Harlan and de Vere, who play their respective original rôles of the Western mining man and the Tombstone Editor.

EDEN MUSEE.—The new cinematograph is superior to any that has been shown heretofore. The pictures are all pleasing, and are presented with less vibration and better light than usual. Desirable changes have been made among the waxworks, which are kept fully up to date. The afternoon and evening concerts are enjoyable.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.—This will be the last week of the popular concerts by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra. That this form of Summer entertainment has been fully appreciated in the past few months has been shown by the large attendance at the concerts nightly. The programmes this week will be composed of popular selections.

AUDITORIUM OLYMPIA.—"Very Little Faust," which opened this renamed part of Mr. Hammerstein's amusement place, continues successfully. The audiences nightly are large and the lively burlesque gives a good deal of enjoyment. Among the performers in the Parry Opera Company are Richard Carroll, Truly Shattuck, Dorothy Morton, and Allene Crater.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN.—The Marbleseques continue to be a prominent feature of the long bill at this cool and comfortable roof garden. Wormwood's trained dogs and monkeys are diverting, and Williams and Walker continue their inimitable performance of plantation comic songs and dance. Others are the three Seymours, acrobats; the Four Emperors of Music, Armor Quiet, Pearl, Hyatt, and Dale, and the Arnold sisters, singers and dancers.

THE PLEASURE PALACE.—There are many novel features in the bill at this popular amusement house this week, including May Howard and her company in a couple of amusing musical sketches, "The French Girl" and "The Three Lost Brothers," which give Miss Howard ample opportunity to sing a number of the kind of songs so well liked in music halls. Jaquarina, swordswoman, gives evidence of skill with foil and rapier in bouts with a former United States soldier, Nelson K. High, and Udell and Pearce are clever, humorous singers. Mlle. Raye, the Martinez family, Barr and Evans, Phil Mills, and Minnie Henshaw are also among the performers.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The roof garden of this music hall continues to enjoy considerable favor in spite of the fact that the roof garden season is rapidly drawing to a close. The entertainment this week is especially good of its kind, and is provided by the Pantzer brothers, who perform extraordinary feats of head balancing; O'Brien and Havel, Nellie Burt, a comedienne; the Lane sisters, Williams and Adams, and, among others, some clever performers who call themselves the Monte Carlo Millionaires, in a humorous act in which comedy, singing, and dancing are effectively mingled.

Mansfield's Newest Announcements.

The announcement is made that Richard Mansfield will produce a new play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this season the leading character in which is King Frederick William of Prussia, father of Frederick the Great. This production will follow "The Devil's Disciple," George Bernard Shaw's new play, with which Mr. Mansfield's engagement will begin Oct. 4. Other modern plays already announced are "The First Violin" and "The Master of Ceremonies." "Timon of Athens," which has been spoken of as a probable production, has been abandoned.

It is gravely announced, however, that Mr. Mansfield will undertake "Henry V.," and that next year he purposes doing "King John." In the last named drama Mr. Mansfield should find a congenial rôle but who can fancy him in the heroics of the hero of Agincourt?

It is said that Mr. A. M. Palmer, Mr. Mansfield's new manager, will engage in some productions on his own account during the season, besides giving his attention to Mr. Mansfield's interests.

College Point's Debt Contribution.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 30.—The Village Trustees this evening sold the $115,000 worth of 5 per cent. bonds recently voted for street improvements. The successful bidder was Lumbert Brothers of Cleveland, Ohio. Their bid was 120.753. These bonds make the total bonded debt of the village $368,000, and with this amount of debt it will go into Greater New York.

Long Island City Well Condemned.

The Long Island City Fire and Water Commissioners yesterday ordered the pumping of water from Station 2 of the city's supply stopped. The action was taken because the water from wells connected with this station had been condemned by physicians and professors who made examination of it.

AFRIDIS HOLD KOHAT PASS

Advance of a Column of British Troops on Kohat Checked by the Move.

TWO POLICE POSTS BURNED

Native Officers in Fort Lundikotal Displayed Great Bravery and Loyalty to Britain—Khyber Rifles Still Trusted.

PESHAWUR, Aug. 30.—A strong force of Afridis, it is just announced, has closed the Kohat Pass, and, therefore, the proposed advance of a column of British troops through that pass has been countermanded.

With the Khyber and Kohat Passes in the hands of the enemy, the gravity of the situation has increased.

A column of native troops, under Col. Gordon, fully equipped with medical, commissariat, and transport services, was sent out from Peshawur yesterday with orders to force the Kohat Pass if necessary and reach Kohat.

A dispatch from Simla this afternoon announced that, according to the information received there, the Kohat Pass Afridis were still loyal, in spite of the Mullah's strenuous efforts to excite their chiefs, and that they had promised not to oppose the advance of the column of troops from Peshawur.

The Kohat Pass at its entrance is commanded by Fort Mackeson. It runs through Afridi territory to the British post at Kohat, about forty miles from Peshawur. The latter is a strong military position.

It transpires that several of the native officers at Fort Lundi-Kotal showed the utmost loyalty and valor when that post was attacked. One of them, who received a bullet in his shoulder, continued, despite his injury, to fight, and encouraged his men until the fort was captured. The Subadar, who conducted the defense of Fort Lundi-Kotal, was killed during the fighting. Among the attacking force were two of his sons, while another son fought by his side. The Subadar who commanded the Muliagoin Company, when the enemy entered the fort, collected his men and gallantly cut his way through the ranks of the attackers. He lost several men, but reached the road to Jamrud without the loss of a single rifle.

It appears that only a small section of the Khyber Rifles stationed at Jamrud were disarmed. They were on guard the night when the news of the fall of Fort Lundi-Kotal was received, and the officers, fearing that some of them might desert with their rifles, disarmed them and placed other tribesmen on guard. The other Khyber Rifles are still trusted.

The arrests at Quetta on Aug. 24 of three Baluchistan Surdars is considered a most important step, as two of them, Mehrullah and Shahbaz Khan, were the instigators of recent raids in that quarter. Their arrest will prevent much trouble in Baluchistan. A majority of the Baluchistan chiefs have visited Quetta and all declared that there is no further reason for anxiety on the part of the Government.

The Shinwari and Kahi police posts on the Samana Range were attacked, evacuated by their garrisons, and were burned by the enemy on Sunday night.

In addition, the Orakzais on Sunday night looted the towns of Nariab and Samana and burned the school.

The column under Col. Richardson and a detached party, which were sent to relieve the police posts at Lakka and Saifadara, found them hard pressed by Orakzais. A sharp conflict ensued between the relieving force and the rebels, resulting in the repulse of the latter with considerable loss. The posts were relieved and their garrisons withdrawn.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The correspondent of The Times at Simla says that no orders have yet been issued regarding the expedition to Tirah, though the action of the Orakzais shows how imperative it is that the British forces should assume the offensive. The Orakzais, however, make no attempt to attack in force any point where the troops are likely to meet them.

"The wisdom of the occupation of the Samana range in 1891 is now demonstrated. But for that occupation the Miranzai Valley would have been devastated.

Public opinion now generally inclines to the belief that the Ameer is not directly concerned in the uprisings. His desire to answer the Government's letter is proved by the fact that he sent a duplicate copy of his reply by way of Kandahar so that it would be received by the Government in the event of the Peshawur routes being closed. This duplicate has just reached Newchaman.

INDIAN EDITORS PUNISHED.

One to be Transported for Life and Another for Seven Years.

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.—Editor Kishalkar of the native newspaper Mahram, published at Islalpore, has been sentenced to transportation for life, and the proprietor and publisher of the paper, Harmolkar, has been transported for seven years.

The sentences were imposed in consequence of the publication in the Mahram of a seditious article applauding the propaganda in India and elsewhere in favor of independence.

CZAR MAY REVISIT PARIS.

The Journal Says He Will Go Again at the End of Autumn.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Journal says the Czar will visit Paris at the end of this Autumn.

GREAT FIRE IN VENICE.

Nine Men Believed to Have Perished in the Centre of the City.

VENICE, Aug. 30.—A great fire occurred near the centre of the city to-day, and it is believed that nine men were burned to death and that their bodies are buried in the débris.

TRAINS CRASH IN GERMANY.

Two Persons Killed and Twelve Fatally Hurt Near Dusseldorf.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Elberfeld, sixteen miles from Dusseldorf, announces that a collision between passenger trains took place at about midnight near Vohwinkel. Three locomotives and six carriages were wrecked, two persons were killed, and fourteen were injured. Of the latter it is thought probable that twelve will succumb to their injuries.

TOWN IN CHINA LOOTED.

Salet Raids the English Station at Polop Gaiya Near Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Aug. 30.—"Matt" Salet, the notorious brigand, with 200 followers, raided the Government station at Polop Gaiya, captured Mr. Newbronner, the officer in charge, killed a Corporal, and then sacked the treasury of $20,000.

The town, which consisted entirely of wooden and kajang houses, was fired and every building destroyed. Gaiya is the export and import centre of a considerable district, and the population was largely Chinese. Salet, at last accounts, was fortified at Inaman, and it is feared he will attack Sanda-Kan and massacre the Europeans, after looting the town.

AMERICAN DYNAMITE SHUT OUT

Agreement with the Nobel Trust Not to Sell in South Africa.

HAMBURG, Aug. 30.—The agreement arrived at between leading American dynamite companies and the Nobel Trust has been ratified. Its provisions exclude American manufactures of dynamite from the South African market.

The Nobel Trust is a large concern and controls nearly all the explosive factories in Germany. Some American manufacturers have been sending dynamite to South Africa in competition with it. The Nobel Trust has threatened to start works in this country, and it is supposed that the new agreement means that the Americans will stay out of South Africa if the trust will keep away from America.

ZIONIST CONGRESS IN BASEL.

The Delegates Adopt Dr. Herzl's Programme for Re-establishing the Jews in Palestine.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 30.—At to-day's session of the Zionist Congress the delegates present unanimously adopted, with great enthusiasm, the programme for re-establishing the Hebrews in Palestine, with publicly recognised rights.

A dispatch was sent to the Sultan of Turkey, thanking his Majesty for the privileges enjoyed by the Hebrews in his empire.

The Zionist Congress opened at Basel yesterday with 200 delegates in attendance from various parts of Europe. Dr. Theodor Herzl, the so-called "New Moses" and originator of the scheme to purchase Palestine and resettle the Hebrews there, was elected President and Dr. Max Nordau was elected Vice President of the Congress.

Dr. Herzl has only recently come into prominence. He seeks to float a limited-liability company in London for the purpose of acquiring Palestine from the Sultan of Turkey and thoroughly organizing it for resettlement by the Hebrews. He has, it is said, already won converts to the Zionistic movement in all parts of the world.

When asked to outline his plans, Dr. Herzl said:

"We shall first send out an exploring expedition, equipped with all the modern resources of science, which will thoroughly overhaul the land from one end to the other before it is colonized, and establish telephonic and telegraphic communication with the base as it advances. The old methods of colonization will not do here.

"See here," continued Dr. Herzl, showing a good-sized book, "this is one of the four books which contain the records of the movement—the logbooks of the Mayflower," he added, with a smile. "That one watchword, the 'Jewish State,' has been sufficient to rouse the Jews to a state of enthusiasm in the remotest corners of the earth, though there are those forming the so-called philanthropic party who predict that the watchword will provoke reprisals from Turkey. Inquiries in Constantinople and Palestine show that nothing is further from the truth.

"My plan is simple enough. We must obtain the sovereignty over Palestine—our never-to-be-forgotten, historical home. At the head of the movement will be two great and powerful agents—the Society of Jews and the Jewish Company. The first named will be a political organization, and spread the Jewish propaganda. The latter will be a limited-liability company, under English laws, having its headquarters in London and a capital of, say, a milliard of marks. Its task will be the financial discharge of the obligations of the retiring Jews and regulate the economic conditions in the new country. At first we shall send only unskilled labor—that is, the very poorest, who will make the land arable. They will lay out streets, build bridges and railroads, regulate rivers, and lay down telegraphs according to plans prepared at headquarters. Their work will bring trade, their trade the market, and the markets will cause new settlers to flock to the country. Every one will go there voluntarily, at his or her own risk, but ever under the watchful eye and protection of the organization.

"I think we shall find Palestine at our disposal sooner than we expected. Last year I went to Constantinople and had two long conferences with the Grand Vizier, to whom I pointed out that the key to the preservation of Turkey lay in the solution of the Jewish question.

"The Jews, in exchange for Palestine, would regulate the Sultan's finances and prevent disintegration, while for Europe we should form a new outpost against Asiatic barbarism and a guard of honor to hold intact the sacred shrines of the Christians.

"We can afford to play a waiting game, and either take over Palestine from the European Congress called together to divide the spoils of disintegrated Turkey, or look out for another land, such as Argentina, and say: 'Your Zion is there.'

"It is to confer over this point that the congress was arranged for at Basel.

"I am sure that the Jews are even better colonists than Englishmen. There are already colonies of Jews in Palestine, and I have on my table excellent Bordeaux, Sauterne, and cognac grown in that country. It is well known that in Galicia and the Balkans the Jews perform the roughest kind of manual labor. There the wealth they bring is not their money, but themselves."

CROP SITUATION REVIEWED.

Mark Lane Express Thinks American Reports Are Not Trustworthy.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Mark Lane Express, reviewing the crop situation, says the wet weather has seriously delayed the harvest, and that the new wheat is bound to suffer.

Continuing, the paper mentioned asserts that advices from France and Italy show the Russian crop to be decidedly below the average, while the American crop is probably above the average.

In this connection The Mark Lane Express says that information regarding the American crop appears to be kept back, adding that the experience of recent years "leads to the American Government advices being placed upon a much lower level of authority than those of European countries."

FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND AMERICA.

A Deputy from Guadeloupe in Favor of Admitting the United States.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—M. Gerville-Reache, a member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, an man of color, who was born in that island and a republican in politics, is the author of a long article headed, "The Franco-Russo-American Alliance," published by Le Jour to-day.

The writer points out that the United States has no ground for a conflict with France or Russia, while she would bring into the alliance an unlimited naval power, and he asks publicists and politicians to boom such an alliance in order that it may be realized at the dawn of the twentieth century.

SALISBURY'S PLAN DEFEATED.

Russia Reluctant and Germany Jealous of the Joint Guarantee of Turkey's Indemnity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.—Lord Salisbury's proposal for a joint guarantee of the indemnity to be paid to Turkey by Greece has fallen through, owing to Russia's reluctance and Germany's jealousy.

ATHENS, Aug. 30.—The Austrian Government, it is stated, has proposed the rejection of the British plan for the settlement of the Greco-Turkish difficulty and urges that the five remaining powers proceed with the conclusion of peace between the two countries.

IN THE GREEK CHAMBER.

Premier Ralli Presents a Bill for a Portion of the Currant Crop.

ATHENS, Aug. 30.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Ralli, the Premier, presented a bill for the retention of a portion of the currant crop, declaring that the Government would treat the vote on the question as one of confidence.

The Government, the Premier said, could not state how the peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey stood, but the country must be aware that the conditions proposed were onerous.

M. Delyannis said that while the enemy trod on Greek soil there would be dissensions, and that it would be an evil augury for the country for his party to support the Government.

M. Levidis, formerly Minister of Marine, who was assaulted in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday by M. Grivas, Chief of Staff of the Greek fleet, brought the subject of the attack upon him to the attention of the Chamber, and explained the remarks made by him which led to the assault, whereupon M. Givas apologized for striking M. Levidis.

The bill presented by M. Ralli passed its first reading.

Chinese Eastern Railroad.

VLADIVOSTOCK, Aug. 30.—The first sod in the work of construction of the Chinese Eastern Railroad was cut in Chinese territory near Stanitzapoltavskaya to-day. A number of Chinese authorities were present.

Beresford to be an Admiral.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The forthcoming promotions will include the raising of Lord Charles Beresford to the rank of Rear Admiral. Lord Charles is at present a Captain in the Royal Navy.

WHEAT MARKET FEATURELESS.

A Waiting Market in Accordance with the Law of Supply and Demand—Corn Was Strong.

With a light export trade on the Produce Exchange yesterday the wheat market was in the same condition as on Saturday, inactive and featureless. It was termed, not inaptly, a waiting market, obedient to the laws of supply and demand, and all quotations trending to a lower level, biding the inevitable—a rush to buy by countries that cannot do without our cereals. Crop prospects were long ago discounted and harvest weather disasters are not likely to figure in speculative manipulation. The wheat market closed yesterday at just about active trading point. Some thought a couple of cents lower for the September and December futures would create a still more healthy condition of affairs.

In the wheat trading the range for September was but 1⅛ cents, and in December 2 cents, against a range of 3⅜ cents in September and 2¼ cents in December at Chicago. The difference was the result of "switching." September wheat closed here with a net loss of 1⅜ cents, and December's close was that of Saturday, 94½ cents. The low quotations of the day showed a loss of 11¼ cents on September and 11 cents on December from the highest record quotations of Aug. 23, $1.06⅜ and $1.04½, respectively.

The course of the futures was: September—Closed Saturday, 97½ cents; opened and high, 97¼ cents; low, 85⅜ cents; close, 96¼ cents. December—Closed, Saturday, 94⅛ cents; opened, 94¼ cents; high, 95½ cents; low, 93½ cents; close, 94⅛ cents, asked. The nominal quotation for cash wheat, No. 1 Northern, was $1.04½, 1⅜ cents lower than on Saturday, but 16¼ cents higher than a month ago.

Corn was remarkably strong, and at the close was steady and aggressively firm on long and short crop reports, which about balanced. September corn closed at 35⅝ cents, a net gain of ½ cent, and December at 37⅜ cents, a net gain of a like amount.

September oats closed at 23½ cents, a net loss of ¼ cent.

CORN POURS INTO CHICAGO.

The Grain Elevators Receive 2,100,000 Bushels, Largely for Europe.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Chicago grain elevators received 2,100,000 bushels of corn today in one consignment. This establishes a new record by a big margin for twenty-four hours in the receiving business. The immense supply of the cereal was stored in a dozen warehouses and will be hastily loaded into the vessels of the grain fleet and shipped to New York by way of the Erie Canal.

Sixty per cent. of the consignment is intended for the foreign market, and will be used in European mills and distilleries. It took 3,000 cars to carry the product of the Western farmers. These were divided into 100 trains of thirty cars each. Six roads handled the big freight and conveyed it to the warehouses which will cover the grain until boats can be chartered to carry it East. Nebraska and Kansas furnished the greater part of the enormous consignment.

Record-Breaking Shipments.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The grain movement into and out of Chicago during the last forty-eight hours is record breaking. Exactly 5,065 cars of all sorts were received, including 3,585 cars of corn. Shipments aggregate 2,400,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, including 1,119,000 bushels of wheat, 1,066,000 bushels of corn, and over 500,000 bushels of oats. The receipts in bushels were: Wheat, 175,500; corn, 1,244,000; oats, 558,000. The remainder was rye and barley.

Chicago Grain Market.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Corn was the leading market on 'Change to-day. It closed at ¼ cent advance, something remarkable in view of the enormous receipts. September wheat was radically weak on the almost total abandonment of their lines of that option by the heaviest holders and the taking up of December. September wheat closed 3½ cents lower at 89 cents, December closing at 89⅝ cents. Oats benefited by corn advancing ⅜ cent.

DEATH OF ERASTUS CORNING.

The Financier and Railroad Man Dies at His Home in Albany from a Stroke of Apoplexy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Erastus Corning, a well-known citizen and President of the Albany City National Bank, died at 2 o'clock this morning. He was one of the wealthiest men in the State, and his charities were numerous. Death was caused by apoplexy. He was seventy years old.

Erastus Corning was the son of Erastus Corning, the well-known banker, iron manufacturer, politician, and railroad man. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Harriet Weld, a member of an old Massachusetts family. He was born in Albany June 16, 1827. Erastus Corning, the father, was born in Preston, Conn., the son of Bliss Corning, a direct descendant of Samuel, or "Ensign," Corning, who was a man of note among the Puritans of Beverley, Mass., in 1643. In 1841 Erastus, the father, settled in Albany, where he finally became the head of the Albany Iron Works and of the Albany City Bank. He was active in the development of the railroad system of New York State, being President of the pioneer Albany and Schenectady Road. He was the master spirit of the consolidation that made the New York Central Railroad, and was its President for twelve years. He also became prominent in politics as a Democrat, and was Mayor of Albany, member of the State Senate, and several times a successful candidate for Congress. Upon his death, in 1872, Erastus, the son, who had been educated at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, and at Union College, Schenectady, and been received as a partner in the firm of Corning & Co. and the Albany Iron Works, took his place and directed with inherited skill the large interests he had left.

In 1875 the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Works were formed by the consolidation of E. Corning & Co. and John A. Griswold & Co., with Mr. Corning at the head. Ten years later these works were reorganized and enlarged, and Mr. Corning withdrew from the active management. In 1885 he succeeded C. H. Rutter as a Director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. He was also President of the Albany City National Bank, an outgrowth of the Albany City Bank. Mr. Corning was, like his father before him, a Democrat in politics, but, unlike his father, he never would accept a nomination to office. He was mentioned as a candidate for Governor more than once, but would not consent to the use of his name. He was a warm personal friend of Grover Cleveland, and often entertained him when he was Governor.

When Mr. Cleveland became President he made Mr. Corning a member of the Board for the Inspection of Coast Defenses. Mr. Corning took great delight in his model farm, Kenwood, which is situated about two miles from Albany, where he raised fine cattle and horses and engaged in the culture of orchids, of which he had a very large collection. He was a liberal giver, and his private charities were numerous. He gave the land for the site of All Saints' Cathedral, and contributed largely to the funds of St. Peter's Church, Albany. His fortune is estimated as high as $10,000,000.

Mr. Corning was twice married, and by his second wife, a daughter of Judge Amasa J. Parker, he had three children. Erastus Corning, Jr., is the son of his first marriage.

BALFOUR, THE OARSMAN, DEAD.

One of the Henley Winners Carried Off by Pneumonia in Scotland.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—E. R. Balfour, the famous Oxford oarsman, died on Friday in Scotland. He was Captain of the Rugby football team while at that school, and at Oxford, where he was immensely popular.

Mr. Balfour was a member of the Dark Blue Crew in 1896 and in 1897.

Later he pulled No. 5 with the Leander crew at Henley this year, and with Guy Nickalls won the pairs. Mr. Balfour's death was due to his lack of caution in failing to change his clothes after having been drenched with rain while out shooting, which resulted in a fatal attack of pneumonia.

Fernald-Pullman Engagement.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fernald, 4,434 Greenwood Avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter Lynne H. to Sango Pullman, son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, 1,720 Prairie Avenue. Mr. Pullman is at present in New York City. No time for the wedding is yet set.

ASSESSORS CLOSING SERIES

Broker Hoyt, Who Sold William Rockefeller Property, Willing to Make a Business Deal.

FIGURES OUT A GOOD PROFIT

Suit Brought Against Assessors and a Supervisor in Flushing by Executors of Estates to Have Reductions Made on Property.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Greenburgh Town Assessors held the first of their concluding series of grievance meetings here to-day. There are still about 150 of these complaints to be heard, and the board will not complete its work this week.

Isaac B. Lavatt asked for a reduction of his $3,000 assessment to $2,700, and to have his personal assessment of $2,500 stricken off on the ground that he has nothing to assess.

Orlando J. Smith of Dobbs Ferry protested against his assessment of $65,000 on real estate for which he paid $37,000 a short time ago. He wants it assessed at $40,000.

Mrs. Lucy B. Watts, a non-resident, protested against her assessment of $60,000 on her real property in Tarrytown, and asked to have it reduced to $50,000.

Dr. E. C. Angell protested against his assessment of $23,000 on his real estate in the village, and wanted it decreased to $20,000. He paid $15,000 for it. He also asked to have his $5,000 personal property assessment stricken off, as he has none assessable.

Louis Richter protested against his real estate assessment of $5,500, which he wanted reduced to $5,000. He paid $3,500 for it. He asked to have his personal assessment of $5,000 stricken off. He also asked to have his assessment of $4,000 on his Wildey Street flats taken off, as he pays for them in the town of Mount Pleasant.

John Tompson, for the Elmsford Improvement Company, asked to have the real estate assessment of $34,600 reduced to $17,300. There are about 174 acres of land, divided up into lots. The company is also assessed for $78,000 worth of property, which he wanted reduced one-half.

Charles T. Rockwell asked to have his $32,000 assessment on real estate reduced to $20,000. He asked to have his personal property assessment of $5,000 stricken off the roll, as he has none that is taxable.

Henry Dole asked to have his real estate assessment of $35,000 reduced to $18,000 or $20,000.

Frank W. Saybold, Superintendent of the Westchester Division of the New York Telephone Company, asked to have its real estate assessment of $5,600 reduced to $3,428, in the village of Tarrytown, in Irvington from $2,400 to $884; in Dobbs Ferry from $5,500 to $2,340; in Hastings-on-the-$280 is satisfactory; on the sawmill river line he said the assessment of $18,000 ought to be reduced, and the White Plains line he thought should not be $4,800, but $1,700.

Charles C. Worthington asked to have his real estate assessment of $95,000 reduced to $50,000, and to cancel the $10,000 personal assessment. The property, which comprises about twelve acres, was purchased for $78,000, and he had spent $12,000 on it for improvements. Real estate broker W. H. Hoyt appraised it at $73,700.

John J. Hannon asked to have his real estate assessment of $18,000 reduced to $10,000.

The Yonkers North End Land Company asked to have its assessment on thirty-two acres corrected to twenty-three and a half. It was assessed at $300 an acre.

The Cooper Milling Company, assessed for $25,000, asked to have it reduced to $8,000.

Joseph Eastman, assessed for $87,000 on his real estate, asked to have it reduced to $50,000.

Robert E. Hopkins, assessed for $88,000 real estate, asked to have $18,000 taken off and $50,000 personal property which he asked to be stricken off.

John D. Rockefeller, assessed for a tract of land (the Kingsland property) for $15,000, wanted it reduced to $7,500, and another tract of fifty-five acres at $16,500 to $200 instead of $300 per acre.

Speaking of the appraisement of Real Estate Broker Albert Hyatt of Sing Sing on the William Rockefeller property in North Tarrytown, where he says that the mansion "Rockwood Hall" is worth $100,000, and the whole property about $350,000. Real Estate Broker William H. Hoyt of Tarrytown, who sold William Rockefeller his property, said to-day that the contract price for erecting "Rockwood Hall" was $391,000, and that he would pay Mr. Rockefeller $10,000 cash to-day if he would authorize him to sell his property for $800,000, and the sale would be completed within a week.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 30.—Henry C. Rath, Richard H. Williams, and Lawrence Collins, Assessors of the town of Flushing, and Supervisor David L. Van Nostrand have been made defendants in a suit brought by Hugo Funke, Iwan Van Auw, and Albert H. Funke, executors of the estates of Emilie Funke and Hugo Funke, and James W. Phyfe and George E. Chisholm and Mary E. Chisholm, representing themselves, to have the assessments on their property reduced.

The Assessors placed a figure of $33,000 on the Funke estate, while the amount in the Chisholm case is $58,000. The Funke estate claims that although they have offered the whole estate for sale for $30,000, they can get no buyers. They say that the properties on North Prince Street and First Avenue are not worth half what they are assessed at. The Assessors claim that the Funke property includes a block on the East River, college buildings, and fine residences.

The Chisholms say that their property would not bring $30,000 at auction. They say that a plot of ten acres on North Tenth Street is assessed at $25,000, and a plot of eight acres on the same street at $15,000, which is entirely excessive. They claim further that their property is rated higher than adjoining property.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Pauline Hall will appear at Keith's Union Square Theatre in September.

Leo Dietrichstein, co-author with B. B. Valentine of "A Southern Romance," which will be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Saturday, will play one of the chief rôles of the piece. He is also directing the stage production.

Teresa Vaughn appeared last night as the Mermaid in "The Whirl of the Town" at the Casino. Only three of the principal members of the original company are now appearing in the extravaganza, Dan Daly, Louis Harrison, and George Schiller, all the rest are members of the road company.

It is said that Joseph Sparks has made arrangements with Rich & Harris, whereby he will be enabled to appear with May Irwin and the Bijou Theatre stock company this season. May Irwin and the entire company began rehearsals yesterday of H. A. Du Souchet's new comedy, "The Swell Miss Fitzwell."

Margaret Mather's tour will be managed this season by B. C. Whitney of Detroit. She has engaged Thomas L. Coleman for leading rôles in "Cymbeline," and also in "Romeo and Juliet," "Lear," and "The Honeymoon." Miss Mather will also add to her repertory this season "East Lynne" and "Camille."

John Koster of Koster & Bial's announces that the regular season of the Music Hall will begin Sept. 20, when Cleo de Merode, the Faust ballet numbering 100 people from the Empire Music Hall, London; Lena del Monde, and other European attractions secured by his manager, Alfred E. Aarons, in England, will appear.

The Empire Theatre stock company will leave for Chicago Friday, where they will open an engagement in "Under the Red Robe" the following Monday. J. E. Dodson, Viola Allen, Ida Conquest, and William Faversham will appear in their original rôles, but the part of the Lieutenant, played successfully here by Robert Edeson, will be acted by some other actor, as Mr. Edeson appears with Maude Adams in "The Little Minister."

Alleged Criminals Caught.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station believe that in the arrest of James Dillon of 180 Lexington Avenue and F. H. Porter of 251 Sixth Avenue they have two members of a gang of confidence men and criminals. The two men were arrested yesterday by Detectives Walsh and Cadell on suspicion. Dillon confessed to the robbery of Frederick Ayres of 30 West Forty-sixth Street on Aug. 7 of $100, and to a number of offenses in which he alleges Porter was a partner. Among the victims he enumerated is James C. Appleby, a wealthy real estate man of 20 Bently Avenue, Jersey City. Dillon confessed that he gave him "knock-out" drops and robbed him of his jewelery. The detectives think they will soon land the rest of the gang to which the two prisoners are supposed to belong.

THE HOTCHKISS MURDERERS.

Men Wanted in Connecticut May Have Been at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 30.—Late Saturday night two strangers, one short and the other tall, and both well dressed, rowed into Innis's slip in a stolen rowboat, and walked up town to Levi Melhado's store, where they pawned a valuable breech-loading double-barreled shotgun for $3. They acted nervous, and, after pawning the gun, walked hurriedly back to the river and tried to sell the stolen boat for $15.

The police did not hear of the visit of the strangers until late last night, when Dr. Stirling of Newburg telegraphed to have a watch kept for two thieves who had taken his boat and gone up the river behind a tow. Then the facts stated came out. It was at once thought that the men were the murderers of Farmer Hotchkiss of Middletown, Conn., who was killed Friday night have reached Newburg Saturday by taking of unknown men. The murderers could have reached Newburgh Saturday by taking a train on the New England Railroad on Friday night.

To-day the strangers were traced to Hyde Park and Esopus, in both of which places they tried to sell the stolen boat for $10. To-night it is thought the thieves are at Kingston. Officers in all the river towns have been notified, and the men will be captured unless they abandon the boat in some out-of-the-way place and get away on a freight train.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Hugh M. Smith.

Dr. Hugh M. Smith died yesterday morning at his home, 78 Orange Street, Brooklyn. He had been in good health until Sunday evening, when he was seized with a violent headache. Soon afterward he became unconscious, and died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The funeral will be held at his late home at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon and the burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Dr. Smith was born near Auburn, N. Y., on Sept. 21, 1848. After receiving an academic education, he entered the New York Homoeopathic Medical School, and was graduated in 1876, receiving the honor prize. He went to Vienna, where for two years he studied in the hospitals of that city. On his return to this country he became resident physician of the House of Industry. In 1879 he began to practice in Brooklyn. In the following year he married Miss Annie E. Morrill, daughter of Dr. Henry E. Morrill of Brooklyn. He was a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the Homoeopathic Society of the State of New York, and the Homoeopathic Medical Society of Kings County.

John Kennedy.

The death of John Kennedy, for eleven years a searcher of records in the County Clerk's office, occurred Sunday at his home, 124 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, after a short illness with blood poisoning. He leaves a wife and seven children. Mr. Kennedy was born in Ireland in 1827, and came here with his parents when a child. In 1859 he was appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures, and was for twelve years connected with the Bureau of Roads during the Tweed régime. He became Warden of the Insane asylum at Ward's Island in 1875, and had served there twelve years when he entered the County Clerk's office. He had been a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall for nearly forty years, and was also a member of Mount Morris Court, C. R. L. The funeral services will be held at the house this morning. The interment will be at Calvary Cemetery.

John R. Bitner.

John R. Bitner, President of the Fulton National Bank and a prominent capitalist of Lancaster, Penn., died there Sunday night from stomach trouble. He was seventy-one years old. In 1847 he and a brother started a freight service between Lancaster and Philadelphia, which was afterward extended to all sections of the State of Pennsylvania. From 1874 to 1882 Mr. Bitner conducted the business

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Close to 500,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and until just before the close the market displayed buoyancy. In the last hour professional pressure was put against the rising quotations and something of a setback forced, the relatively trifling reaction being helped along by some rather substantial profit-taking upon the part of a few bull interests.

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All the news that developed during the day was favorable news. Reports of railway earnings continued inspiriting. From every business centre of the country came assurances of new activity. Western crop information was of a character to inspire buoyancy.

Coincidentally, commission house buying was the most marked feature of the stock market's activity. More transactions on this account were made yesterday than have been in evidence at any time since the present market improvement began. The most conservative houses of the Street are finally advising clients to come into the market and make investments confidently.

***

No pressure of long stock appears in any quarter. Such sales as were yesterday made for the account of people who have been identified with the bull side of the market were merely the ordinary exhibition of profit-taking always discernible when quotations are aggressively buoyant. Nine out of ten of the operators who yesterday sold stocks will be glad to take them back at anything like a fair recession. A fortnight ago these same operators sold out, sure of a reaction, and then bought into the market at an advance of a couple of points. A week ago they discovered the coming of another reaction, and sold out again to get in once more at a higher level. Their yesterday's selling transactions are likely to be followed by a very careful watching for an opportunity to get back, even at a fractional concession.

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What was more noteworthy than any other feature in yesterday's market was the apparent development of a disposition upon the part of shrewd traders to quit some of the higher-priced stocks to go into those which are quoted at lower figures. Many of the cheaper stocks are, on this account, likely from this time forward to gain in activity and strength.

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Government bonds were strong, with the closing bid prices ¼ higher. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 125¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	New Central Coal	1½
Central Pacific	1	N. Y., Sus. & West.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	5s 1	Norf. & Western	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	2½	Norf. & Western pf.	5/8
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Or. R. R. & Nav.	⅝
Consol. Ice	½	Or. R. R. & Nav. pf.	3
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Oregon Short Line	½
Detroit Gas	4	Pacific Mail	⅞
Ft. W. & Den. City	1	Pennsylvania R. R.	⅝
Flint & Pere Marq.	1⅝	Peo. & Eastern	1⅝
Flint & P. M. pf.	1⅞	P., C., & St. L.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Iowa Central	⅝	Pullman Car	1
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Laclede Gas	⅛	Rio Gr. West. pf.	½
Laclede Gas pf.	1¼	St. Jo. & Gr. Is.	1
L. E. & Western	3	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 2d pf.	¾
L. E. & Western pf.	1⅜	Southern Pac.	½
Minn. & St. L.	1½	Tenn. C. & I.	1¼
Mo. Pacific	1½	Texas Pacific	⅝
Nat. Starch	1	Wabash pf.	1½
Nat. Starch 1st pf.	5	West. Union	⅝
Nat. Starch 2d pf.	10		

Stocks Declined.

Brook. Rapid Transit.	1	Manhattan	⅛
Canadian Pacific	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅛
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅞
Chicago Gas	½	Mobile & Ohio	⅛
Chi. Gt. Western	1⅛	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Del., Lack. & W.	3	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	½
Erie	½	Peo., Decatur & Ev.	⅝
Kings. & Pem.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Northwest cons.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	Peo., D. & Ev. 1st,	
Ches. & Ohio cons. 5s	1	Ev. Div.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 5s	1	St. Jo. & Gr. Is. 1st	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s	3½	South Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Det, Gas Co. 5s	3	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1
Mo. Pacific con.	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Mor. & Essex 7s, 1900	2	Wabash 2d	1⅝
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1	Wabash deb. B	2½
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1⅝		

Bonds Declined.

Ches. & Ohio 1st, R. & A. 1st con.	1	Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1
		Peo., Dec. & Ev. 2d	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, four to six months to run, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $65,045,213; balances, $4,311,627; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $20,792.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent. Discount in the open market, 1 15-16@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83⅞@$4.83½ for sixty day bills, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis—$1@75c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 52@53c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 52⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 41¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 345,065.03 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 24⅛d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$3,993,512
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,789,179
Net exports, 1896	23,290,888
Net exports, 1895	29,712,929
Net exports, 1894	71,600,978
Net exports, 1893	17,070,868

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On the Stock Exchange 400 shares of Plymouth Consolidated sold at .18. On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Argentum Juniata sold at .21, 1,000 Croesus at .01, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 400 Crown Point at .40, 135 Fortuna at 10.62½, 300 Ophir at .67, 400 Pharmacist at .10, 200 Portland at .70, 100 Small Hopes at .50, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .35. On the Mining Exchange 1,500 shares of Annetta sold at .45½@.48½, buyer 30; 1,000 Gold Magnet at .10, 1,500 Miami at .37¼@.40, buyer 30 to 37¼; 25,000 Rocky Mounain at .12@.11½@.12¼, 1,000 Alamo at .03½, 600 Anaconda Colorado at .48@.49, 3,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.08¾, 10,000 Cannon Ball at .01, 1,100 Fanny B. at .04½@.05@.04¾, 600 Golden Fleece at .18½@.17½, 1,000 Isabella at .30, 800 Jack Pot at .06@.05¾, 200 Jefferson at .06, 600 Pharmacist at .09¼@.08¾, 200 Union at .22½, and 1,000 Work at .04¼@.04½.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares closed lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅛ to 14⅛, and Atchison, ¼, to 16⅛. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 74½; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 109; New York Central, ⅜, to 111¾; Erie, ¼, to 18¼; Erie first preferred, ½, to 43⅛, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 98¼. Louisville and Nashville sold at 63⅝. British consols declined ⅛, to 112 5-16, for money and 3-16, to 112 5-16, for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold 104f 47½c, and exchange on London at 25f 17½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 184.80, in Lisbon at 46¼, and in Rome at 105.22.

BETTER THAN 1879.

Mr. John G. Moore, head of the Stock Exchange banking house of Moore & Schley, was in Wall Street yesterday for the first time in some weeks past. He has cut a vacation short in order to give personal attention to business affairs which cannot be held in abeyance now that general commercial and financial conditions have become so aggressively inspiriting.

"What do I see in the situation?" said Mr. Moore yesterday, repeating an inquiry from a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES. "I see in the situation just what every man willing to use his eyes can see. Encouragement is on every side. Business men are no longer conferring with one another to find out whether they dare hope. They are away beyond the nervous stage. There are now abounding reasons for being confident—not a single reason for doubt. During my business life no such conditions as those now prevailing and developing have every been before disclosed.

"I do not think anybody need apologize for likening 1897 to the great buoyant era that began in 1879. The beginning of the betterment then did not have in it substantial factors comparable with those in sight now.

"What is best about the present improvement is that it is not scattered, hit and miss, here and there, throughout the country—it is universal; it is not merely speculative, not artificial or manipulative, it is altogether natural.

"Nor are benefits going to be temporary—there are elements in this situation which testify positively to the lasting quality of these good new times.

"Wall Street advantages in the present situation are abounding, but what is of greater consequence than any immediate benefits which will accrue to Wall Street is the fact that the whole country enjoys these better fortunes that have arrived.

"Talk about Wall Street discounting current developments throughout the country is foolish talk. Professional Wall Street as yet hardly has a fair suspicion of the great good change that has come over everything."

LEATHER TRADE BUOYANT.

The statement of Mr. Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, published a few days ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES, to the effect that one advance has been reached in the price of leather, that other advances are coming, and that the outlook for the leather industry is finally exceedingly bright, is agreed in by leather trade authorities in this city. That betterment exists is everywhere admitted.

A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES called yesterday on Mr. Charles A. Schieren of the firm of Charles A. Schieren & Co., at his office in "The Swamp." Mr. Schieren is well known as an ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, and he has extensive interests in leather. Mr. Schieren said:

"All hides to-day—that is, steer hides—are 50 per cent. higher than they were a year ago; or, in other words, they were 7 cents per pound a year ago and are 11 cents to-day. The price for the leather has not yet materially advanced; some grades have advanced 10 per cent., but on the whole there has been no advance to speak of. The shoe manufacturers assure us that they have again got an advance for their shoes. It will be necessary to advance all classes of leather at least one-third in price in order to equalize the great advance on hides.

"The general outlook for business is improving. Upper leather, made from domestic cowhides, has very largely advanced in price. We are in the leather belting business, and supply the manufacturers with belting to run their machinery, and we find that the demand has largely increased since the passing of the Tariff bill. These are sure indications of the prosperity that is coming.

"I do not attribute the benefits that are being brought about so much directly as indirectly to the passage of the Dingley bill. While that matter was undecided, there were many manufacturing concerns that curtailed their output, while some closed down entirely to await the result of the tariff. This, of course, had a very serious effect on business all over the country. Now they can work upon a certainty, where formerly everything was in a state of the greatest uncertainty.

"I believe the improvement will last, for the reason that the farmer now receives more for his product, and he is generally the man who spends money and will circulate it among the manufacturers, smaller dealers, &c. The effect of this on the business of the country is of great importance.

"There is good feeling in the business world at the present time. Confidence has been restored, and conundence is a great thing to have. Without confidence everything goes to the bad."

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The views of Mr. A. Augustus Healy were also sought on leather trade prospects. Mr. Healy is a member of the firm of J. Healy & Sons, who have very large interests in the leather business, and he is not a man to permit enthusiasm to get the better of conservative business instincts. His reasoning of better times is based on facts. Mr. Healy said:

"The prospect is generally considered remarkably good for the leather business. Stocks of leather are under the average. Buyers of leather for a long time past have been acting very conservatively, buying only to supply immediate wants. It is generally believed that the stocks of boots and shoes throughout the country are small. The demand for leather, both at home and abroad, has recently increased, and there has been an advance in price.

"I think the improvement in this trade is clearly due to the fact that consumption has overtaken production. Owing to the conservative course pursued by tanners and manufacturers of leather, resulting in smaller production than usual, the demand has caught up with the supply, and a reversal of the conditions that have prevailed in recent years has been produced. It will take some length of time before excessive stocks can be again accumulated, and this favorable situation is, of course, intensified by the changed conditions of the country.

"It is believed that the proceeds of the large crops when widely distributed, as they will soon be, will make buyers of large numbers of people who in recent years bought very sparingly."

NEW INTERESTS IN LACLEDE.

St. Louis is enthusiastic over the buoyancy which has developed in the stock of the corporation holding the gas monopoly of that city—the Laclede Gas Company—whose shares are dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. The rise has been a handsome one and is remarkably well sustained, giving strength to the suspicion of shrewd people here that the control of the company has passed, or is about to pass, into the hands of more important interests than any hitherto identified with it.

Apropos of the new life in Laclede, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says:

"It appears that while the Laclede Gas stock has never paid a dividend, it is altogether probable that the Directors will strike a dividend of 2 per cent. in January, and another 2 per cent. dividend in next July. At least, the company's earnings are said to justify a 2 per cent. dividend in January, and the stockholders desire it. With this probability of the Laclede Gas stock becoming dividend-paying, the New York speculators are after it. Even the Rockefellers are said to be in a deal to capture a majority of the stock, if possible. A New York syndicate, headed by ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, and including ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant of New York City; his father-in-law, Edward Murphy, Jr., senior Senator from the State of New York, and Anthony M. Brady, is after the stock. The Standard Oil crowd is supposed to be back of the Flower syndicate.

"Another syndicate is headed by James R. Keene and John E. Searles, the Sugar Trust magnate, and other men connected prominently with the Sugar Trust are credited with being the backers. Mr. Keene himself made a few millions in sugar speculation just before the Dingley bill passed Congress.

"These two syndicates are supposed to be waging a hot fight in New York to obtain control of the Laclede Gas stock. It is a fight between Sugar and Oil to capture Gas.

"The Flower syndicate recently went after Chicago Gas stock, and that security went from $80 to $103. There was a hot fight, but the Flower syndicate won a complete victory. Philip D. Armour, the head of the dressed-beef combine, was Flower's ally in that fight. Certain local incidents lend color to the theory that the Flower syndicate will also make a hot fight to capture the majority of the Laclede Gas stock. John F. Merryman, a lawyer with an office in the Houser Building, is the local attorney for the cotton-seed oil combine, of which P. D. Armour is the mainstay. Mr. Merryman has called upon Broker Campbell and other holders of Laclede stock and offered to purchase it at the ruling price, even since the stock has jumped to $40. John H. Maxon, formerly a street railway magnate and owner of bob-tailed cars and long-eared mules, once possessed a large block of Laclede Gas stock. He is now trying to buy it back. The general impression seems to be that Maxon and Merryman are simply acting as agents for the Flower syndicate.

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"The property is considered valuable above other like concerns for several reasons. It has an absolute monopoly and cannot be interfered with by legislative action; its earnings for the last year are reported as large enough to enable it to declare a 4 per cent. dividend on the common stock, and it controls several electric plants, which command a large territory. The syndicate holding the stock argues that St. Louis is the richest city in the West, with perhaps the exception of Chicago, and if Chicago Gas, without a monopoly, is worth 102, there is no reason why Laclede should not advance to that figure. The company uses the Standard Oil products, and is therefore not the bone of contention it would be if it were essential for the Standard Company to obtain control of it."

PROSPECTS FOR SUGAR.

Sugar stock has fluctuated within 2 per cent. for the last week, and is selling at the highest figure on record for this stock, and we think it will advance sharply during the next week, as the day for the dividend aproaches.—Talbot J. Taylor & Co.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

In its review of Southern industrial conditions for the week ending Aug. 28, The Chattanooga Tradesman reports a most gratifying increase in business, and prices of all products are growing stronger as the demand increases. This is especially true of the iron and steel trade, advances having been made in Bessemer pig, foundry iron, gray frogs, billets, bars, rods, and wire nails.

The movement in Southern iron is active. The furnaces are shipping their product as fast as it is turned out, and several furnaces will probably be put in blast at an early date.

PRECISELY.

William G. Hopper & Co. of Philadelphia write:

"Increased earnings mean increased dividends."

BETTERMENT UNIVERSAL.

There was an increase of 46 per cent. in the bank clearings of the United States last week, and a forward movement in every department of trade, not a check or unsettled symptom anywhere. Prices have advanced in nearly every line, and, above all, the iron and steel trade is disposed to boom.—Holmes & Co.

LITTLE FLOATING STOCK.

The buying in Western Union to-day has been very good, and interests successful in previous moves in the market say the stock will be comparatively active and higher this week. Part of the advance is due to knowledge of marked improvement in earnings and part to the fact that the floating supply of stock has become very small. It is intimated that Western Union is in somewhat the condition that Manhattan was in shortly before its rapid rise. The amount of floating Western Union in the market is only about 35,000 shares.—Dow, Jones & Co.

COMPARING WITH ST. PAUL.

The Stock Exchange house of Hollister & Babcock is quoted in Chicago as follows:

"Officers of Chicago Great Western derived a great amount of satisfaction from the fact that earnings of the third week of August increased $20,397, against an increase by St. Paul of $44,000. In other words, St. Paul, with seven times as much mileage, increased earnings for the week only a little more than twice as much as Great Western—which was regarded as confirming what had been said lately in regard to expected increases."

MR. RIPLEY NOT PROPHESYING.

Commenting on Atchison the other day, The Journal stated on what was supposed to be authentic information that President Ripley of the Atchison Company was responsible for a statement to the effect that Atchison might be bought at any price and held for 65. This statement is officially denied, and the additional information given that the President of the system never gives advice regarding the securities of the Atchison system. While this is unquestionably true, there is no doubt but what Mr. Ripley is greatly encouraged over the prospects of the Atchison, and believes in it as he did not when he was asked to assume the Presidential duties. Previous incumbents of the office were not a success.—Chicago Journal.

BOSTON LOOKING UP.

Operator Housman, who has lately come into such prominence in connection with his purchases of stocks for foreign account, was again in evidence Saturday, and was credited with taking nearly 25,000 shares of low-priced securities.

The local market also had a strong opening, and, although it has no Housman to make 25,000-share purchases, it managed to score quite a respectable total to its credit.—Boston Globe.

A REFORMED CHICAGO BEAR.

Mr. Sturges of Wilson & Sturges, who for years has been looked upon as one of the most unregenerate of bears, has evidently seen a great white light, for he now goes to the other extreme and unhesitatingly declares himself a bull of the most rampant type. Here is the way he now puts his thoughts in shape:

"There was once an old King named Canute. He was much beloved by his subjects, who thought him all-powerful. He wished to give them a lesson, and one day, as the tide was coming in, he had his subjects carry him to the shore and place him in his chair of state. As the tide came in and arose as far as his feet he commanded it to stop, but it kept on rising and rising, paying no heed to his commands, and the old gentleman got wetter and wetter. He finally commanded his subjects (who were amazed to think the waters did not obey him) to carry him out, and when he was safe on dry land he turned to them quietly and remarked: 'You see, I ain't so much.'

"Gentlemen, you cannot stop the tide of prosperity any easier than did Canute the tide of the ocean. Get into the band wagon and join the procession. Buy Tobacco and Diamond Match. We mention them together because good times will bring more pipe, cigar, and cigarette smoking, and more matches will be struck. Buy Sugar. It is in stronger hands than ever before, and will be tucked away soon as an investment security. Buy railroads. Six months from now will be next Spring, and we will be looking backward then to last Spring, and the comparison of railroad earnings of the two periods will make your eyes open. Don't wait. Jump on. Take your favorite and play it."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

MUSIC IN THE WEST.

The Tribune would call the attention of readers to the splendid showing of the bank clearings throughout the country for this week. There is no better gamut than the bank clearings' statement to show the tone that prevails throughout the land. There are but four minor strains throughout the entire stave. The figures sing of prosperity from one end of the country to the other. A fugue here and there only tends to make the harmony complete to the ear that is willing to listen to the music of the spheres. —Minneapolis Tribune.

KENTUCKY WATCHES KANSAS.

The remarkable advance in prices, especially in agricultural products, has been supposed by many to be sufficient to shut the mouths of the calamity howlers everywhere. Kansas banks have been keeping open until 9 o'clock every evening in order to accommodate farmers who desire to make deposits after selling dollar wheat, and everything the agriculturist has to sell has been taken at better rates than have prevailed for many years.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's market the strength of the local gas stocks was the most conspicuous and most important feature. Equitable stock was especially in demand, and there were outside inquiries for a large block of East River common. It is intimated that official announcement of the Equitable-East River consolidation will be made to-morrow.

The glucose issues are soft. The free and easy way in which Chicago insiders have been unloading begins to tell.

The little Electro-Pneumatic stock touched its highest recent figures yesterday, selling at $1.75, and closing at that price.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	207
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	111
Broadway Surface 1st & 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	193	194
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	5½	6½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	81
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas	40	49
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	60	65
Kings County Traction	44	46
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	98	99
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 5s	114	110
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	152	154
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	84	85½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	80	82
Union Ferry stock	69½	70½
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	280	285
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York	280	288
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	94	95
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	118	120
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	96	99
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	137	140
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	27½	28½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	87	88
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Champs' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	53	54
Glucose preferred, when issued	94½	95½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	20	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	72	74
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	110	112
Michigan-Peninsular Car	11	13
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
New York Biscuit Company	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	8	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	311	313
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	54
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	166
Worthington Pump Company pf.	90	98

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
New York & New Jersey Telephone	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	23
Trow Directory pf.	30	36
Wool Exchange	108	110

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	328	Mechan. & Trad.	110
American Exchange	168	Mercantile	160
Broadway	282	Merchants'	143
Central National	100	Merchants' Ex	113
Chase National	400	Metropolis	440
Chatham	200	Mount Morris	112
Chemical	4000	Nassau	159
City	500	National Union	101
Citizens'	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Commerce	204	New Amsterdam	200
Continental	13	New York	236
Corn Exchange	298	New York County	700
East River	135	Ninth National	97
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	182½
First Nat. of N. Y.	120	Park	255
Fourth National	176	Peoples'	205
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	100
Garfield National	550	Republic	150
German-American	110	Seaboard National	170
Germania	300	Second National	425
Greenwich	160	Seventh National	100
Hanover	350	Shoe & Leather	93
Hudson River	150	State of New York	110
Importers & Traders'	350	Third National	20
Irving	140	Tradesmen's	102
Leather Manuf's	160	United States Nat.	175
Manhattan	220	Western National	120
Mechanics'	193		

North River Tunnel Mortgages.

A bill of equity in the matter of the foreclosure of the North River Tunnel mortgages was filed at Trenton, N. J., on Saturday by Lord, Day & Lord. The mortgages amount to $2,750,000. This sum is to be raised shortly on another mortgage and the money necessary to complete the tunnel, about $1,800,000, will be taken from the proceeds of the mortgage bonds.

Bankers in the Adirondacks.

A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the City National Bank, and John T. Mills, Jr., Cashier of the Chase National Bank, are on a vacation in the Adirondacks.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The local market opened animated and buoyant, with a good legitimate demand. Initial transactions were at advances from Saturday's close, and some stocks made new high records for this movement. United Gas was in special request, opening at 80 and on first-class investment buying running up to 85. Commission houses bought Union and Philadelphia Traction, Pennsylvania Heat, Philadelphia and Erie, and other issues.

Pennsylvania Railroad was in good demand, and Lehigh Valley was steady. The arbitrage stocks, St. Paul, Northern Pacific preferred, and Reading were all active, prices following the New York lead. After 2:15 there was some profit taking and prices shaded off from the highest, but the close was very strong, with fresh buying of United Gas. Marsden was neglected and weak, being the only exception to the general strength. The advance in United Gas, it was learned this evening, is on a proposition that the company will make to purchase the city gas works. As Councils meet Thursday, the offer may then be made. Closing bid and asked:

Lehigh Valley	30½	30⅝
Northern Pacific com., td.	17¾	18

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Aug. 30, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
155	157	0	Adams Express	156	156	155⅛	155⅛	.....
58	61½	50	Alton & Terre Haute	59	59	59	59	.....
20¾	21	2,180	American Cotton Oil	20¾	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
74¾	75½	930	Am. Cotton Oil pf	74⅝	75	74⅝	75	+1
115⅛	117	10	American Express	116	116	116	116	.....
13	14¼	1,246	American Spirits Mfg	14	14	14	14	.....
32½	33	244	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	33	33	32¾	32¾	− ⅜
140	140½	9,730	Am. Sugar Refining	140	149¾	148½	149⅜	+ ¼
115¾	116½	522	Am. Sugar Refining pf	116⅜	116⅝	116	116	.....
91½	91¾	3,333	American Tobacco	91⅛	92	91½	91½	.....
13⅛	15	50	Ann Arbor	15	15	15	15	.....
86	88	5	Ann Arbor pf	15	15	15	15	.....
15⅝	15⅞	3,664	At., T. & S. F	36	36	36	36	.....
33⅞	34	23,432	At., T. & S. F. pf	16½	16½	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
104	104½	2,330	Baltimore & Ohio	33⅞	34⅛	33¾	34	+ ⅛
32¼	32¾	8,720	Bay State Gas	17	17¼	16¾	16¾	.....
121¼	122	4,188	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	15⅞	16	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
2	2¼	140	Brooklyn Union Gas	33⅜	33⅜	32	32½	.....
1	1	100	Brunswick Co	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	+1
55½	56	1,052	Canada Southern	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
72¼	72¾	500	Canadian Pacific	56	56	55¾	55¾	− ⅛
72½	73	350	Central Pacific	72⅝	72⅝	72½	72½	− ⅛
28⅜	28⅝	34,765	Chesapeake & Ohio	14	14	14	14	− ⅛
100	100¾	3	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	26¼	27½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
97½	97¾	15,492	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	2,035	Chi., Ind. & Louis	98½	98⅝	97½	97⅝	.....
36½	36¾	3,105	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
102¼	102½	2,135	Chicago Gas	35⅝	37	35⅝	36½	+ ⅛
17⅛	17¼	13,540	Chi. Great Western	103	103	102	102½	+ ⅛
98	98	1,200	Chi. G. W. pf., B	18½	18⅝	17	17½	− ⅛
95¼	95¾	37,577	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	24¾	27	24¾	27	+2½
143¾	144	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	95¾	96	95½	95¼	+ ⅛
120¾	121	3,981	Chicago & Northw	144	144	144	144	+ ½
90¾	90¾	22,826	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac	121¼	121½	120¾	120⅞	− ⅛
35¾	36	2,705	C., C., C. & St. Louis	90¾	91¼	90½	90¾	+ ⅛
21¾	22	2,135	Colorado Fuel & Iron	36⅜	38¾	36	36	− ⅛
7	7	1,050	C. & H. C., all in. pf	21¾	22	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	5¾	525	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	7½	7½	7	7	− ⅛
39½	40½	2,115	Consolidated Ice	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ¼
86½	87½	100	Consolidated Ice pf	39½	40	39½	40	.....
191	191	1,705	Consolidated Gas Co	87	87	87	87	.....
117⅜	120¼	1,540	Delaware & Hudson	119	119½	120⅜	119	.....
150	160	100	Del., Lack. & West	150½	150½	150½	150½	.....
		300	Denver & Rio Grande	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝	.....
47⅜	47⅝	911	Denver & R. G. pf	13	13½	13	13½	.....
12½	13	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	.....
43	43	100	Detroit Gas	13	13	13	13	.....
17⅜	17¾	1,420	Erie	41	41	41	41	.....
42	42¼	1,720	Erie 1st pf	18½	18½	17⅜	17⅜	.....
23½	24½	280	Erie 2d pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	.....
..	..	331	Ft. W. & Denver City	11½	12	11½	12	.....
..	..	950	Flint & P. M	13½	13½	13½	13½	.....
..	..	200	Flint & P. M. pf	38	38	38	38	.....
36¾	37	1,880	General Electric	135	135	135	135	.....
135	138	100	Great Northern pf	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	.....
36⅜	36⅝	300	H. B. Claflin Co	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	.....
106¾	106⅝	510	Illinois Central	100½	100½	100½	100½	.....
49½	50	1,110	Illinois Steel Co	49⅞	50	49⅞	49⅞	.....
11⅞	12	2,225	Iowa Central	11¾	12	11¾	12	.....
38½	39⅛	1,080	Iowa Central pf	39	39	38½	39	.....
..	..	100	Kingston & Pembroke	1	1	1	1	.....
46	46½	3,580	Laclede Gas	46	47¾	46	46½	.....
94	94½	60	Laclede Gas pf	94	94¾	94	94⅜	.....
92¾	93	5,150	Lake Erie & Western	18½	19¼	18½	19¼	.....
73	73	600	Lake Erie & West. pf	71½	72¾	71½	72¾	.....
6,570	6,575	1,900	Louisville & Nashville	61⅜	62	61⅜	62	.....
107	107	1,900	Manhattan Con	107¼	107¼	106¾	106¾	.....
127½	128	445	Metropolitan Traction	122	122	122	122	.....
108	108	20	Mexican National	2	2	2	2	.....
1,419	1,420	1,419	Michigan Central	108	108	107½	107½	.....
25	25	530	Minn. & St. Louis	25½	25½	24¾	24¾	.....
57½	57½	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	58	58	57	57	.....
99	99	407	Minnesota Iron	59	59	59¾	59¾	.....
15⅞	15⅞	2,150	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	.....
39⅝	39⅝	5,010	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	.....
37½	37½	16,580	Missouri Pacific	36¾	37	36¼	36¼	.....
36¾	37	500	Mobile & Ohio	36¾	37¾	36¾	37¼	.....
30	31	2,968	National Lead Co	37	37	36¾	36¾	.....
20	21	300	National Linseed Oil	21½	21½	21	21	.....
10¼	11	2,458	National Starch	10	11	9¾	11	.....
75	90	200	National Starch 1st pf	75	75	75	75	.....
90	90	200	National Starch 2d pf	35	45	45	45	.....
95¾	96¼	1,220	New Central Coal	7	7	7	7	.....
106¾	106¾	3,050	New Jersey Central	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	.....
93½	94	67	New York Central	108¾	109¼	108½	108¾	.....
30½	31	200	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	94	94	93¾	93¾	.....
15⅜	16½	1,905	N. Y. Air Brake	31¼	31¼	31	31	.....
36½	41½	950	N. Y., C. & St. L	16	16¼	15⅞	16	.....
17½	18	1,820	N. Y. Sus. & West	38	38	38	38	.....
38½	39	1,068	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf	17¾	18	17¾	18	.....
13¼	14½	218	Norfolk & Western	38½	39	38¾	39	.....
35¼	39½	2,788	Norfolk & West. pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	.....
55	58	758	North American	38⅜	39	38⅜	39	.....
17¾	18¼	2,451	Northern Pacific	53	53	53	53	.....
56½	56¾	8,708	Northern Pacific pf	18	18¾	17⅞	17⅞	.....
18¾	18¾	4,525	Ontario & Western	50¾	51	50⅝	50⅝	.....
31	33	255	Oregon R. & Nav	18¾	18¾	18	18¾	.....
65¾	68¾	1,078	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	30¼	30	30	30¼	.....
22	22½	2,940	Oregon Short Line	67	69	67	69	.....
31¾	34¾	13,875	Pacific Mail	22¾	23¼	22¾	23¼	.....
..	..	1,362	Pennsylvania R. R	34½	35⅜	34½	34⅝	.....
21	21¼	1,657	Peo., Dec. & Evans	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼	.....
81	82	1,090	Peoria & Eastern	25¼	3	3	21¼	.....
21	21½	1,800	P., C. C. & St. Louis	79⅞	85	79⅞	85	.....
50½	60	660	P., C. C. & St. L. pf	50	50	50	50	.....
175	176	850	Pull. Pal. Car Co	67	69½	67	69½	.....
..	..	200	Quicksilver	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	.....
27⅛	27⅜	13,405	Reading	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
54	55	12,400	Reading 1st pf	27	27¼	26¾	27	.....
32¾	33	6,074	Reading 2d pf	54½	55¼	54¼	54¾	.....
22	24	100	Rio Grande West	32⅞	33¼	32⅝	33	.....
51¾	52	100	Rio Grande West. pf	22½	23½	22½	22½	.....
8½	8⅝	8,845	St. J. & G. I	51½	51⅞	51½	51½	.....
40½	40½	904	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	.....
17	17	1,550	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	48½	49¼	48½	49	.....
7¾	7¾	943	St. L. & San Fran	16¾	17¾	16¾	17¾	.....
85½	86	800	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
21¾	21¾	310	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	56	56	55½	55½	.....
6¾	6¾	600	St. Louis Southw	21½	24¾	21½	21½	.....
13½	14	1,070	St. Louis Southw. pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
87	109	31	St. Paul & Duluth	14¼	14¼	14	14	.....
71⅜	71⅝	11,870	St. Paul & Omaha	83	83	83	83	.....
140	140	130	St. Paul & Omaha pf	72	73	71¾	71¾	.....
20¼	21	400	Southern Pacific	24	24	20¾	21	.....
11⅜	11½	4,760	Southern Railway	21	21	20¾	21	.....
36⅛	36½	7,526	Southern Railway pf	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	.....
..	7¾	924	Standard R. & T	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜	.....
31	31½	10,570	Tenn. Coal & Iron	8	8	7¾	7¾	.....
14¾	14⅞	14,265	Texas Pacific	30¼	31⅜	30½	31⅛	.....
..	..	25	Union Pacific	14⅜	15	14¼	14¾	+1½
17½	17⅝	8,450	U. P., 1st in. pd	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅝
5⅝	6¼	850	U. P., Denver & Gulf	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	.....
41	47	10	United States Express	46¾	46¾	45¾	46⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	9½	1,900	United States Leather	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	.....
69¾	70	7,206	U. S. Leather pf	69½	70⅞	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅛
18½	19	145	United States Rubber	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
67½	68¼	100	U. S. Rubber pf	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	.....
85	85	2,775	Wabash	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
21¾	22	14,067	Wabash pf	20¾	22¼	20¾	22	+ ⅛
108	111	75	Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	109¼	109¼	+ ⅛
93¾	94	17,234	Western Union Tel	93¼	94½	93¼	93¾	+ ⅛
11¾	12¾	1,900	Wheeling & L. E	2½	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
..	..	250	Wheeling & L. E. pf	12	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Sales		475,340						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
4s, r., 1891	97½	....
4s, r., 1907	112¾	113⅛
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113⅛
4s, r., 1925	125¾	126¼
4s, c., 1925	125¾	126¼
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	.14
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	114¼
Currency 6s, 1898	102	....
Currency 6s, 1899	103	....
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102¼	....
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	....
Ala. & Sus	175	....
Am. Coal	120	125
Am. T. & C	91	94
Am. Tobacco pf	111	114
E. & O. S. W. pf., new	6	6½
Boston & L. pf	105	107
Buff., R. & P	70	90
Buff., R. & P. pf	16	22
Buff., R. & P. pf., 40	65	70
Bur. C. R. & N	75	....
Capital Traction	56	57
Chi. & Alton pf	167	....
Chi. E. Ill	49	50¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	32¼	....
Chi. & N. W. pf	163	165
Clev., L. & W. pf	90	....
Cleve. & Pitts	167	....
Col. C. & I. Dev	1	2
C. C. & I. Dev. pf	3	5
C. H. V. & T. pf	17	20
Com. Cable	175	....
Consol. Coal	38	....
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	65	....
Duluth S. S. & A	3¾	4
D., S. S. & A. pf	8¾	9½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. J	124½	125
E. E. I. of B'klyn	115	117
Erie Tel. & Tel	66	66¾
Ev. & T. H	26	30
Ev. & T. H. pf	42	45
Flint & West. pf	6	7½
Quicksilver pf	11	11¾
Rens. & Saratoga	182½	186
R., W. & O	19¾	....
St. P. & Duluth	24	26
St. P., M. & M	122	123
St. P. bullion certfs	52	53
Sixth Avenue	190	194
Standard Gas	137	....
Standard Gas pf	147	....
T. P. Land Trust	42	46
Third Avenue	153	158
Tol. & Ohio Cent	23	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	40	70
West. Union Beef	8½	9
West Chi. St	110	113
Western Gas	87	89
Wisconsin Central	3	3⅞
Wis. Central pf	5	6½
Am. Bell Telephone	241	241½
Dominion Coal	20½	20¾
Dominion Coal pf	103	104
Eastman Car Heater	....	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	154	....
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21
Mexican Telephone	60	....
New England Telephone	118½	121
Philadelphia Company	22	23
United States Oil	13¼	13¼
Westinghouse Electric	24	25
Westinghouse Electric pf	55	....
Fort Wayne Electric	....	⅛
Merced Gold Mining	....	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	18½	19

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.12	.10
Alpha Con.	.19	.19
Andes	.19	.18
Belcher	.23	.18
Best & Belcher	.41	.40
Caledonia	.50	.74
Challenge Con	.20	.08
Chollar	.42	.39
Confidence	.77	.72
Con. Cal. & Va	1.05	1.00
Con. Imperial	1.35	1.25
Con. New York	.02	.02
Crown Point	.06	.04
Exchequer	.85	.87
Gould & Curry	.04	.04
Hale & Norcross	.54	.51
Julia	.13	.10
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con	.08	.06
Mexican	.66	.66
Occidental Con	.53	.48
Ophir	1.15	....
Overman	.45	.66
Potosi	.13	.13
Savage	.43	.51
Sierra Nevada	.35	.32
Silver Hill	.64	.64
Standard	.03	.03
Union Con	1.85	1.85
Utah Con	.48	.48
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18
Silver Bars	55	Mexican dollars, 44½@44¾; drafts, sight, 5; telegraphic, 7½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.04¼	.04¼
Anaconda	.03¾	.03¾
Anchoria Leland	.52	.52
Argentum	1.01	1.00
Bull	.15¼	.15¼
Consolidated	.03½	.03½
Elkton	.06¾	.06¾
El Paso	.98	.98
Gilson	.28½	.28½
Gold Coin	.24	.23
Gold King	.60	.60
Golden Fleece	.07½	.07½
Grouse Creek	.05½	.05½
Isabella	.04¾	.04¾
Jefferson	.30¾	.30¾
Moon Anchor	.07½	.07
Pharmacist	.03½	.03½
Portland	1.03½	1.03
Sewalls	.06¾	.06¾
Rosa	.27¼	.27¼
Union	.04¾	.04¾
Work	.03¾	.03¾

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The local market showed a little more life to-day. Match opened at 146½, declined to 146, and advanced again to 147, and, taking a firmer hold, closed at 148. The account traded in is for September delivery. Metropolitan Elevated is back to 7½. Clearing House settlements to-day:

American Straw Board	....
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	27¼
Chicago Brewing & Malt Co	6¾
Chicago Brewing & Malt Co. pf	8½
Chicago Packing & Prov. Co	33
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf	30¼
Chicago City Railway	250
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	245
Lake Street Elevated	14¾
International Packing Co	17¾
International Packing Co. pf	21
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co	45
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co pf	....
New York Biscuit Co	31
North Chicago Street Railway	51
Street's West Stable Car Line	243
West Chicago Street Railway	18
Lake Street Elevated Railway	11½
South Side Elevated Railroad	15¾
	47½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Trading in the stock market was broad and displayed continued buoyancy. Dominion Coal maintained prominence, over 4,000 shares changing hands in the forenoon. The price rose from 19 to 20½, preferred selling up to 103½. New England preferred gained 5, to 80, receding to 86. A settlement with the New York, New Haven and Hartford is rumored, contemplating either purchase of the stock outright or exchange of a New Haven and Hartford bond for it, presumably a 4 per cent. This, of course, is gossip, but finds credence. Six shares of New England common sold at 30.

Trading continued active in Union Pacific and Short Line, also in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Sugar. West End Street rallied ⅛, to 95¼, closing at 95¼. Boston and Maine was strong, selling at 165, ex. dividend, Albany holding at 220, Providence at 265, and New Haven and Hartford at 178¼. Illinois Steel rose 1¼, to 49¾; United States Oil, ⅛, to 13¼; Erie Telephone, ⅜, to 67½. Atchison adjustments were up ⅞, at 58⅞, closing at 58⅝. Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy convertible 5s rose ½ more, to 108.

Mining shares were quiet. Butte weakened from 28 to 27⅝; Montana gained 1, to 145, losing to 144 again; Pioneer Gold continued fairly active under continued good buying, prompted by favorable conditions at the mine. Merced was off 1, at 6¼.

The general market showed a softer tone at the close, although recessions were not marked. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219	221
Boston & Lowell	215	....
Boston & Maine	164	165
Boston & Providence	264	....
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	104¼	104½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	108	....
Fitchburg pf	92½	....
Old Colony	193	93
West End	95¾	....
West End pf	95	95½
Wisconsin Central	100	....
Wisconsin Central pf	3	3½

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	3¾	....
Allouez	.62½	.75
Arnold	....	4
Atlantic	.25	25½
Boston & Montana	144	144¾
Butte & Boston	27¼	27½
Calumet & Hecla	415	420
Centennial	10¼	10½
Franklin	16¾	17
Gold Coin Mines	3	3¼
Kearsarge	21	23
Napa, (quicksilver)	....	6½
Osceola	38½	39
Pioneer, (gold)	6¾	6¾
Quincy	118	120
Santa Ysabel	15½	15½
Tamarack	135	....
Tamarack, Junior	19	19¼
Tecumseh	....	27½
Wolverine	14¼	14½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	241	241½
Dominion Coal	20½	20¾
Dominion Coal pf	103	104
Eastman Car Heater	....	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	154	....
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20½	21
Mexican Telephone	60	....
New England Telephone	118½	121
Philadelphia Company	22	23
United States Oil	13¼	13¼
Westinghouse Electric	24	25
Westinghouse Electric pf	55	....

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	....	⅛
Merced Gold Mining	....	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	18½	19

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway maturing Sept. 1 will be paid at the company's office, 45 Wall Street, New York, on presentation on and after same date.

On presentation at the office of the State Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, the coupons of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds will be paid on and after Sept. 1.

It is announced that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has made arrngements to extend its $25,883,000 first mortgage bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1898, so that the principal thereof shall become due as follows: $6,465,000 on Dec. 1, 1898; $2,383,000 on Dec. 1, 1899; $3,091,000 on June 1, 1900, and $15,508,000 on June 1, 1901, with interest meanwhile at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in gold. The right is reserved to redeem the bonds so extended at any time by paying par and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from Jan. 1, 1898, to such interest accrued subsequent to that date as may have been paid before the redemption. Bondholders, to avail themselves of this extension, must present their bonds for that purpose at the office of Speyer & Co. on or before Oct. 30, 1897. In connection with this agreement, by which the firm will receive power to represent funds, protect deposited bonds. Temporary receipts will be issued for bonds deposited, which, upon extension of the bonds, may be exchanged for certification of deposit countersigned by the Central Trust Company of New York, as will be made to list these certificates at the New York, London, Frankfort, Berlin, and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	
1,000	86¼
1,000	86½
Am Tobacco Co scrip	
1,000	80¾
At, T & S F gen 4s	
750	81
4,000	87¼
87,000	87½
Adjustment 4s	
11,000	58¼
20,000	58⅜
10,000	58⅝
5,000	58¾
40,000	58⅝
58,000	58½
55,000	58⅝
65,000	58⅝
10,000	58¾
145,000	58⅝
10,000	58¾
86,000	58⅝
7,000	58¾
19,000	58⅞
5,000	58⅝
12,000	58¾
20,000	58⅝
Atlantic & Pacific inc	
5,000	⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	
1,000	108
Brooklyn R T 5s	
15,000	89
1,000	88¾
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	
3,000	113½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	
4,000	100
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	114
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
5,000	94½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	
19,000	39
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
20,000	40
107,000	85½
12,000c	85
5,000	85
8,000c	85
5,000	85
42,000	85¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
2,000	85
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s	
5,000	112
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s	
3,000	101
14,000	94
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
2,000	94½
Chi G I & C Co 1st	
2,000	101⅜
Chi & Ind Coal 1st	
1,000	103¾
Chi, Ind & Louis refg 5s	
2,000	100¼
Refunding 6s	
3,000	83
Chi & N W cons 7s	
1,000	96
Chi & N W coup gold 7s	
1,000	144
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	
3,000	118
Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop	
2,000	105
10,000	45½
7,000	45⅝
10,000	45¾
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs	45¼
5,000	67
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	
2,000	95
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs	64
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid	
5,000	11½
5,000	11¾
11,000	11⅝
22,000	11⅝
3,000	12
5,000	12⅛
10,000	12
5,000	11⅞
10,000	12
10,000	12⅛
7,000	12⅜
3,000	12⅝
5,000	12½
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co certfs	12
2,000	74¾
Col, H V & T G M 6s	
5,000	59
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	
5,000s20F	82
Den & Rio Grande 4s	
7,000	88
Detroit Gas Co 5s	
10,000	90
10,000	90½
10,000	91
10,000	91½
30,000	92
5,000	92
10,000	92
15,000	91½
5,000	92
Erie gen lien 3-4s	92½
23,000	72¼
Erie 4s prior bonds	
50,000	92¾
20,000	92¾
65,000	92¾
Total sales	

Ft W & D C 1st	
5,000	67¾
12,000	68
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	
10,000	91½
5,000	91¾
Green Bay & W deb B	
2,000	7
10,000	6¾
17,000	6¾
10,000	6¾
Han & St Jo cons	
1,000	121½
5,000	122
1,000	121½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	
8,000	86
2,000b3	86
Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge	
2,000	47
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
10,000	97½
Kan Pac 6s, 1895, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
15,000	110¼
24,000	110¾
Kan Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
20,000	111½
10,000	112
Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups	
50,000	113
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	94¾
10,000	94½
10,000	94
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
8,000	113
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	
3,000	102
Louis & Nash G M 6s	
2,000	110¼
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
25,000	117
Metropolitan Elev 1st	
1,000	84¼
Mil, L S & W 1st, Michigan Division	
5,000s20F	118
Mil & St Paul cons	
10,000b3	131½
10,000	130½
Mil & St Paul, Southern Minn Div	
2,000	139½
Mil & St P G M

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers and Transactions at Auction.

Morris Steinhardt has sold the block fronting on the east side of Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and One Hundred and First Streets, 200 by 100.

Duff & Rusher have sold for Flora Douglas to Charles Hauptner the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 44 West Ninety-fourth Street, 17 by 100.8.

Francis M. Jencks was the seller in the transaction involving three Boulevard corners, reported in these columns on Sunday. The plot at the southwest corner of Ninety-second Street and the Boulevard comprises only two lots, 50 by 100, and not 150 by 100, as was at first reported. Perhaps the most interesting feature of these sales is that $32,000, the price paid for the lot, 25 by 100, at one of the corners, is the highest ever paid for a similar property on the upper Boulevard, the previous record being $31,000, paid for the northwest corner of Ninety-third Street and the Boulevard by Walker & Lawson.

In the Thirty-Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Weisman, for $6,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 419 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to James J. Long, for $135,000, the eight five-story brick tenements, comprising the block fronting on the west side of First Avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, 201 by 140.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 101 to 105 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, or by 99.11, three three-story brick and stone dwelling, 115 and 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 191.8 feet west of Lenox Avenue, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,007.

By August Kleinau, Sheriff's sale, 835 (formerly 838) East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, between Fulton and Franklin Avenues, being part of Lot 79 on map of Village of Morrisania; 50 by 169, two-story frame dwelling and vacant, all title and interest of Mary A. Nolan on May 11, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 264 East Houston Street, for a two-story brick office building and storage warehouse, 18 by 25; Lewis Kohlman, premises, owner; Henry Regelmann of 359 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, southeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue, for a one-story brick church, 66 by 85; Lutheran Church of the Atonement, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,118 Broadway, architect; cost, $60,000.

Boulevard, east side, 40 feet south of One Hundredth Street, for a three-story brick store, with offices, 40 by 32½; Metropolitan Improvement Company of 135 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; Alexander Fowler of 595 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

Montgomery Street, west side, 390 feet south of Popham Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 19 by 36; Mrs. F. Del Genowese of Ogden Avenue and Dewey Street, owner; Angelo Pezzano, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 52 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a three-story brick and stone dwelling, with store; P. Shulman estate of 29 Stanton Street, owner; J. Franke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Aug. 30.

LOTS 88, 89, 503, and 504, map of Arden property, from Edit to John F. Mortensen and wife.....$10,000

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 39 ft n of 13th St, 75x105; William S. Germain to Mary Lasperges.....1,800

18TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x92; William Gillies to George Monk, one-half part.....1

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Elizabeth R. Taylor to Josephine D. Ferguson.....10

140TH ST, s s, 355 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 15x89.11; Patrick Lynch and wife to William J. Connete and wife.....10

Recorded Leases.

BRENNAN, Catherine, as guardian, to Michael Flood and another; 161 West End Av, e s, 12 years.....$660, $1,080

CLADOWA, Alfred, of 210 C. Forty-first and another, individually; 407 East 12th St, 5 years.....1,500

HOFFSTADT, Isidor, to Paul Rie; Madison Av, s e corner of 88th St, 4th floor, 2 years.....1,400

JORDAN, Henry, to Frank Colucci; 171 Spring St, store, 3 years.....600

LOEB, Solomon, to New York Telephone Company; 51 to 55 Franklin St, Nos. 704 and 705, on seventh floor, 15 years and 7 months.....600

MUELLER, Lotte, to Samuel Wasserman; 1,102 3d Av, store floor, 5 years.....1,320

NAGLER, Herrmann, and wife and others to Albert Giesler; 31 Amsterdam Av, stores, 41-12 years.....1,200–1,300

Same to same; 29 Frederick Av, 5 years.....$840 900

SHEA, Tim, to Joseph Livingston and another; 30 Desbrosses St, 10 years.....2,400

SMITH, Mary, to Abrahm Gensior; 109½ Essex St, 2 years.....480

SUTCLIFFE, John C., to Liebthal Brothers; 14 Hester St, 1 3-12 years.....660

SUTRO, John C., to Lifshitz & Karansky; 14 Hester St, 5 years.....660

WACHT, Samuel, to Julius Alexander; 133 Henry St, 4 years.....3,203–3,184

WACHT, Samuel, to Julius Alexander; 131 Henry St, 4 years.....3,200–3,184

Recorded Mortgages.

BEYER, Charlotte, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 148th St, 75 ft w of Convent Av, 5 years.....$12,000

BEYER, Charlotte, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 148th St, 94 ft w of Convent Av, 5 years.....12,000

BEYER, Charlotte, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 148th St, 112.6 ft w of Convent Av, 5 years.....12,000

BEYER, Charlotte, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 148th St, 131 ft w of Convent Av, 5 years.....13,000

BELL, Edward and Lucy F., to Alan Paterson; n e s of 169th St, 135.4 ft s e of Stebbins Av, 3 years.....4,500

BELL, Edward and Lucy F., to Alan Paterson; n e s of 169th St, 116.6 ft s e of Stebbins Av, 3 years.....4,500

GALLAGHER, John T., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 206-210 West 116th St, 3 years, 2 mortgages.....45,000

GILBERT, Kate L., to Daniel Lord and another, trustees for Laura A. Delano; n s of 78th St, 104.3 ft e of West End Av, 3 years.....15,000

GLEASON, Joseph J., to the Colonial Trust Company of New York; s e corner of 2d Av and 53d St, 3 years.....40,000

HORTON, Charlotte A., to Clara A. Bowron; lots 512 513, 544, and 545, map of estate of John B. Lawson, 12th Ward, 3 years.....4,000

LASPERGES, Marie, to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee; w s of Prospect Terrace, 80 ft n of 18th St, 3 years.....2,750

LASPERGES, Marie, to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee;; w s Prospect Terrace, 64 fe n of 13th St, 3 years.....2,750

LASPERGES, Marie, to William .S. Germain and William H. Keating; w s of Prospect Terrace, 39 ft n of 13th St, 1 year.....750

LASPERGES, Marie, to Peter R. Egan; w s of Prospect Terrace, 30 ft n of 13th St, 3 years.....2,750

MEYER, Charles A., to Marie Reinhardt; w s of Forest Av, 337.11 ft n of 168th St, 3 years.....2,000

MINGLE, Rosa, to James V. Lawrence and Chester Newman; w s of Manhattan Av, 54.3 ft s of 120th St; 97th St, s s, 400 ft e of Amsterdam Av and 454 West 40th St, collateral for sureties, &c.....1

MONK, George and wife and William Gillies, to Isidore Jacobs and Abraham Stern; s s of 18th St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.....10,000

MURPHY, Mary H., and husband to Rebecca A. Greig; w s of Old Boston Road, Lot 146, map of Olinville, 24th Ward, 1 year.....1,000

NOONAN, Arthur J., and Cornelius C. to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s 167th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....2,600

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Charles Thomsen; 71, 73 and 75 East 101st St, 2 years, three mortgages.....6,000

ST. REGIS HOUSE to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s 139th St, 200 ft w of Boulevard and 228 ft w from old line of 11th Av, 1 year.....5,600

THOMPSON, Henry S. to Helen A. Thompson; s s 123d St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 200x100.11, 2 months.....9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DEMAREST, Benjamin S., to Henry M. Johnson.....$1

METZGER, Martin, to Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul.....2,500

METZGER, Martin, to Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul.....636

NEWBURGH SAVINGS BANK to James Wentz.....35,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Julia E. Thacher.....9,000

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON ROAD or 3D Av., n w s, 21.6 ft n e of Mott St, 22.9x77x21.6 to Mott St, 22x43.8x100; Walter W. Conklin against Charles F. Buxton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dutton & Kilsheimer.

BOSTON ROAD or 3D AV, s w s, 45.5 ft n e of Mott St, 23.9x100; Louisa C. Paisley against Charles F. Buxton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dutton & Kilsheimer.

MADISON AV, n w cor 31st St, 49.7x95; John A. Roebling's Sons Company against Joseph E. Weed and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Perkins & Jackson.

WEST END AV, w s, 44 ft s of 90th St, 20x90; New York Life Insurance Company against Bernard Wilson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

122D ST, 171 East; Thomas J. McCahill, executor, &c., against Charles Naarden and another, (action to declare mortgage prior lien to deed;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

Mechanics' Liens.

HARRISON AV, e s, 247.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 64.10x145.8x76.8x149.10; Gravatt & Nash against Euphemia Pringle, owner and contractor.....$1,344

OLIVER ST, 24; Peter J. Brennan against Catharine Aste, owner; John C. Aste, contractor.....100

34TH ST, s s, 228 ft e of 2d Av, 71.3x98.9; John A. Dooner against Samuel Knox and David Wilcox, trustees, owners; Frank Cabus, contractor.....2,350

62D ST, 122 East; Thomas Dillon against William B. Fash, owner and contractor; Joseph Cremin, contractor.....409

99TH ST, 122 to 128 East; George H. Flynn against Bernard Schaeffel, owner; W. A. Schaeffel, contractor.....37

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Western Boulevard, 50x90; Diskin & Hutton against Benjamin Bryan, owner; L. D. Baldwin, contractor.....2,050

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Lee vs. Phillips. 2—Bird vs. Bird. 3—Roman vs. Cohen. 4—Shey vs. Shey. 5—Richards vs. Kaptrowicz. 6—Otto vs. Bryan. 7—Squires vs. Godwin. 8—Matter of Stebbins Avenue. 9—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 10—Kennedy vs. same. 11—Munzenheimer vs. same. 12—Nurkawitz vs. same. 13—McDonald vs. same. 14—Bell vs. Waldron. 15—Klyn vs. Bell. 16—Matter of Goldstein. 17—Schultz vs. Ulrich. 18—Matter of Connolly. 19—Berl vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 20—Balcom vs. Balcom. 21—Farnham vs. Hague. 22—Kurtz vs. Auschel. 23—Gray vs. Bannon. 24—People, &c., vs. Harder. 25—Eberhardt vs. Hyman. 26—Roger vs. New York and Texas Land Company. 27—Cronin vs. Cronin. 28—Wirthenfelch vs. Disken. 29—Burger vs. Burger. 30—Petrolia Manufacturing Company vs. Jerbins. 31—Quirk vs. Devoe. 32—Vorhaus vs. American Surety Company. 33—Molloy vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 34—Likes vs. same. 35—Oaksmith vs. Baird. 36—Douglas vs. Carpenter. 37—Burger vs. New York Vending Machine Company. 38—Brenneman vs. Maher. 39—Matter of Houch. 40—Randolph vs. Eno. 41—Kellinger vs. Porter. 42—Garrison vs. Robinson. 43—Hills vs. Maxwell. 44—Nobbitt vs. Nevada Electric Light and Park Company. 45—Forsch vs. Estake. 46—Steinweg vs. Rork. 47—People ex rel. Kohn vs. Matter of Smith. 49—Meyer vs. Meyer. 50—Sobel vs. Levy. 51—Welch vs. Collier.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Patrick Walton, Petonlla Skalicka, James Gayler, Abraham H. Cardozo, Charles H. Griffen, Susanna M. Van Heusen, Sallie Paul, Andrea Ross, and William Baker.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Bell for the People.

1—Charles McCabe. 2—Samuel Martin. 3—Walter Blackwell. 4—Edward Campf. 5—John J. Dwyer. 6—John Frusetta. 7—Thomas McDermott. 8—Joseph B. Miller, called Oscar M. Kraus. 9—Morris Kohn and Morris Latsky. 10—Henry Dunn. 11—Edward T. Kohaney. Pleadings.—1—James Habour and Robert Hebron. 2—Edward Doran and Charles H. Sands. 3—Robert Cunninghan. 4—Thomas J. Dempsey and Charles Eagan. 5—Theodore A. Volmer. 6—Henry Harms. 7—Adele Rieckе. 8—Mary Kinney and William Kinney. 9—Thomas Murray, Andrew Guinn, and Lewis Hirschberg. 10—Arthur Rogers. Isidor Josephthal and Morris Zeitler. 12—Charles A. Reinke. 13—John Thompson. 14—Henry McDonald. 15—Morris Studeman. 16—John J. Morris. 17—James McShane. 18—Henry Rickatz. 19—Emil Noha.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—M. Mahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People.

1—Thomas Dick. 2—George Gartland. 3—John Moran, Patrick Connell, and John Meehan. 4—Frederick Newman. 5—Charles Jordan. 6—Edward Sherrick. 7—Joseph Salven. 8—Morris Hertzofsky. 9—Paul Schlessinger. 10—Thomas Murphy. 11—Cornelius Brice. 12—John Smith. 13—Dennis Sullivan. 14—Samuel Cohen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Daly vs. Jones. —Clifford W. Hartridge. Banner vs. Kleinman—Joseph C. Rosenbaum. Beach, J.—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. William Langenzen—Sidney J. Cowen.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach J.—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. William Langenzen—Frank J. Nealis. Russell, J.—Ignatz Boskwitz vs. John Stimmel—John C. Dolph vs. Crawford Stover, et al.—Tyler Banner vs. Emanuel Kleinman—David L. Lees.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Park Hill on the Hudson

New York's most beautiful and accessible suburb.

AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
280 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "CITY RECORD," commencing on the 17th day of August, 1897, and continuing therein consecutively for nine (9) days thereafter, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, etc., of the following assessments:

1ST WARD.—PINE STREET PAVING, between Pearl and South Sts.; OLD SLIP PAVING, between Pearl and South Sts.

3D WARD.—CHURCH STREET SEWER, between Duane and Thomas Sts.; WEST BROADWAY FENCING, between Chambers and Vesey Sts.; GREENWICH STREET PAVING, between Vesey and Dey Sts.

4TH WARD.—OLIVER STREET PAVING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, between Cherry and South Sts.

5TH WARD.—WEST BROADWAY CROSSWALK, at Walker and Beach Sts.

12TH WARD.—BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE GUARD RAILS, between 156th and Dyckman Sts.; CENTRAL PARK, WEST SEWER, between 99th and 100th Sts.; SEVENTH AVENUE SEWERS, between 130th and 141st Sts., with CURVES; also, SEWER IN 140TH STREET, between Convent and Amsterdam Aves.; DYCKMAN STREET OUTLET SEWER, between Hudson River and Kingsbridge Road; 113TH STREET PAVING, between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.; 114TH STREET FENCING, s. e. cor. of Pleasant Ave.; 114TH STREET PAVING, between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.; 117TH STREET PAVING, between Lenox and St. Nicholas Aves.; 127TH STREET RE-REGULATING, REGRADING, RECURBING, AND RE-FLAGGING, between St. Nicholas and Convent Aves.; 148TH STREET PAVING, between Convent and Amsterdam Aves.; 149TH STREET PAVING, between Convent and Amsterdam Aves.; 150TH STREET PAVING, from the Boulevard to Amsterdam Ave., 163D STREET SEWER, between Amsterdam Ave. and Edgecombe Road; 183D STREET SEWER, between Kingsbridge Road and 11th Ave.; PARK AVENUE PAVING (w. s.) between 97th and 98th Sts.; ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE IRON FENCE, between 130th St. and Convent Ave.

18TH WARD.—BROOME STREET PAVING, between Marion and East Sts., and LAYING CROSSWALKS, BROOME STREET BASINS, on the n. e and s. e. corners of Tompkins St.

15TH WARD.—MACDOUGAL STREET SEWERS, between West Washington Pl. and Clinton Pl.

20TH WARD.—28TH STREET PAVING, between 11th and 13th Aves.; 29TH STREET PAVING, between 11th and 13th Aves.; 30TH STREET PAVING, between 10th and 11th Aves.

22D WARD.—44TH STREET FENCING, vacant lots, street Nos. 532, 534, and 536 W. 44th St.; 67TH AND 68TH STREETS CROSSWALKS, at the easterly side of Columbus Ave.; 81ST STREET SEWER, between Columbus Ave. and Central Park, West.

25th WARD.—BREMER AVENUE SEWER, between Jerome Ave. and the summit north of E. 166TH ST.; GROVE STREET PAVING, between 3d and Brook Aves.; INTERVALE AVENUE BASINS, on the s. and n. w. corners of E. 165th St.; MELROSE AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, from 3d Ave. to 163d St.; OGDEN AVENUE SEWER, from Jerome Ave. to the summit north of 164th St., (Kemp Pl.); 137TH STREET PAVING, between Alexander and Brook Aves.; 141ST STREET PAVING, between 3d and Alexander Aves.; 142D STREET PAVING, between Brook and St. Ann's Aves.; SHERMAN AVENUE SEWER, between 161st and 164th Sts.; ST. ANN'S AVENUE BASIN, n. cor. of 156th St.; ST. JOSEPH STREET SEWER, between Bungay St. and Timpson Pl.

24TH WARD.—175TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, between Webster and 3d Aves.; WEBSTER AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, BUILDING APPROACHES, AND FENCING, between 184th St. and the Kingsbridge Road.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
City of New York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, August 27, 1897.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Apartments to Let.

PEABODY,
102 and 104 Waverley Place.

IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND,
Eight rooms and bath; steam heated; elevator and hall service; rents, $60 to $65 per month.

ST. CLEMENT,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 to $65 per month.

ST. JOHN, WAVE CREST, and CEDARHURST,
365 West 23d St.
Three, four, and five rooms; steam heated and hall service; $25 to $50 per month.

ST. HONORE,
31 to 41 East 50th St.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $45 to $75 per month.

225 AND 247 WEST 135TH ST.
1,142 Madison Av.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50 to $65 per month.

269 WEST 136TH ST.
Seven and eight rooms and bath; steam heated; rents, $45 to $52.50 per month.

273 WEST 138TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water and gas ranges; rents, $48 per month.

272 WEST 139TH ST.
Six rooms and bath; steam heated; hall service; rents, $42.50 to $47.50 per month.

269 WEST 139TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hall service; rents, $50 to $55 per month.

APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 WEST 138TH ST.
Open Sundays. Telephone 647 Harlem.

IN THE BERESFORD.
A high-class apartment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home; a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1st on personal application, or by letter on the premises, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

THE DALHOUSIE, 40 TO 48 WEST 50TH Street.—Absolutely fire-proof and fronting Central Park. Very choice apartments to rent, $1,200 to $2,000 a year. Will be shown any hour by the janitor.

THE MAJESTIC,
St. Nicholas Av. and 145th St. Finest apartments in town. All fire-proof. Passenger elevator; electric light; refrigeration; no ice needed. Moderate terms.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
A.—TO LEASE THE TWO FOUR-STORY AND attic marble front dwellings 741-743 5th Ave., opposite Vanderbilt's mansion; size about 40x70. Adapted for a large residence, or would rent to a club or school. E. A. CRUICKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
NEW BUILDING,
29 TO 33 EAST 19TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Lofts and offices in this new fire-proof, substantially built, and elegantly fin'shed building. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 55 LIBERTY ST.

RESTAURANT.—FINE, LARGE PLACE IN "The Majestic," St. Nicholas Av. and 145th St.; nicely decorated; electric light; refrigeration. An excellent opportunity for right party.

245 BROADWAY.—Choice front office, suitable for two or three. Moderate rent. Apply Room 14.

REAL ESTATE WANTED
A.—A.—WE MUST HAVE THREE AND FOUR story houses for waiting customers. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County. LIZZIE BARDON, Plaintiff, against EDWARD RALPH, Aaron D. Cohn, Clare Cohn, Lillie Barnard, Lizzie Salfield, Louise Isenworthy, Eugenie Flint, Elizabeth M. Walsh, Marie Louise Scott, William Nagle, Luke Boyle, Artemus B. Smith, Henry Bowman, Henry E. Gourd, Julea G. Ormonde, John and Lord, David W. Bruce, Horace C. Sylvester, Henry G. Hilton, John M. Hughes, Albert B. Hilton, Jane Denning, as executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin Denning, deceased; George M. Wright, as assignee of Albert B. Hilton, for the benefit of his creditors; David Bennett King, as receiver in supplementary proceedings of Henry G. Hilton; Stanislaus Pau, John W. Somerindyck, Joseph Rueson, Manuel Lombrid, James W. Williamson, Mary J. Clark, as executor of the last will and testament of Lemuel B. Clark, deceased; Archibald C. Haynes, Henry C. Andrews, as receiver of the Rockaway Jockey Club; Joan H. Graham, Isaac Pachner, Hayman Stein, David Fox, composing the firm of Pachner, Hein & Fox; Henry Sicher, the Stewart Ceramic Company, and Anthony B. Porter, as assignee for the benefit of creditors of the Stewart Ceramic Company; John W. Stonebraker, North River Bank in the City of New York, Francis Higgins, as receiver of North River Bank in City of New York; The Germania Bank of the City of New York; The Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, Frederick Willets, The Union National Bank of Frenchtown, New Jersey; Peter Adams, Wallace C. Andrews, Edward L. Browning, Jacob R. Shipherd, Asa W. Parker, A. Newton Cross, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Seabord National Bank, Herman N. Meyers, Lyman C. Bloomingdale, Joseph B. Bloomingdale William H. Appleton, Daniel S. Appleton, William C. Appleton, Edward D. Appleton, Daniel Appleton, James S. Warren, John H. Lange, George C. D. Brand, Fairman Warren, Edward F. Brand, James A. Roosevelt, W. Emlen Roosevelt, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Cornellus V. S. Roosevelt, deceased; Milton Robbins, conducting business under the name of A. Robbins; John Hauck, Patrick Flynn, Edward Simms, John Daley, Patrick Deary, Barney Curren, Sarah Keon, Samuel Solon, Patrick Regan, Barney McCrush, Frank Below, James Toal, Christian Allgeier, Charles Eldridge, Arnold Hammel, John Conaty, Walter Wellbank, Mrs. Anna Norvelle, Timothy O'Brien, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 20, 1897.

JOHN J. GLEASON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address 140 Nassau Street,
New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Louise Kenworthy, Eugenie Flint, and Marie Louise Scott: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York.—Dated August 2, 1897.

JOHN J. GLEASON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and P. O. Address 140 Nassau Street,
au8-law6wTu New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—OTTO W. P. WESTERVELT AND CARL F. BRAUN, composing the firm of W. H. Westervelt & Co., plaintiffs, against FRANCESCO MARINO and GIUSEPPE MARINO, composing the firm of F. Marino & Co., defendants.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 24th, 1897.

FRED. W. & ALFRED E. HINRICHS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

To the Defendants:

Notice is hereby given to you that upon your default to appear or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of Five Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty-two 70-100 ($5,522.70) Dollars, with interest from the 24th day of June, 1897, and with the costs of this action.

FRED. W. & ALFRED E. HINRICHS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
115 Broadway, New York City.

To the Defendants, Francesco Marino and Giuseppe Marino:

The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 23d day of July, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York.

FRED. W. & ALFRED E. HINRICHS,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
115 Broadway, New York City.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that on a hearing before the Hon. William H. Taft, U. S. Circuit Judge, sitting at Chambers on the 3rd day of August, 1897, the following order was made and signed and ordered to be entered upon the records of the court, to wit:

"The United States Circuit Court," for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division.—THE METROPOLITAN FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, complainant, vs. THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, defendant.—No. 5600.—Chancery order.

"It appearing from the records in said cause that on or about the 19th day of January, 1897, a judgment was entered in said cause upon the intervening petition and ancillary bill of Myron T. Herrick and Robert Blickensderfer, receivers, against the Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company, and an order entered in said cause, appointing said petitioners receivers of said Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company;

And the Court being further advised that, in addition to the interest of the mortgage bondholders and stockholders of said Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company, there are a large amount of alleged liabilities, consisting of notes, accounts, claims, and other obligations, all of which, including the claim of Lake Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, upon which judgment was entered in said cause, are disputed by certain stockholders and bondholders of said Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company; and it being the desire of the parties in interest that the obligations of the Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company be determined and an opportunity granted to contest the same, including the claim of The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company and the judgment entered thereon in this court, and in order to fully protect every interest and lawful creditor;

It is ordered:

1. That said cause be and is hereby referred to Frank N. Wilcox, Master of this court, for the purpose of determining the lawful claims existing against said Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company, including the claim of said receivers, upon which the judgment aforesaid was based.

2. That all creditors of every character of said Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company except mortgage bondholders, be and they are hereby required to file with said Frank N. Wilcox, Master, a statement of their claim or claims, and make proof thereof by proper oral evidence before said Master on the 1st day of October, 1897, at the office of said Master in the City of Cleveland, Ohio.

3. That the receivers in said cause be and they are hereby directed to make proof by proper evidence of the claim of said Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company before said Master, at the time of the hearing aforesaid, and submit the books, papers, and vouchers in their hands belonging to said Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company and the Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company, that may be necessary to enable said Master to determine as to the validity and extent of the claim of said receivers, upon which the judgment aforesaid was entered in said cause.

4. That counsel representing either the bondholders or stockholders of said Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company shall have the right to appear before said Master at the hearing aforesaid, and cross-examine all witnesses produced in support of the claims filed against said Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pittsburgh Coal Company.

5. That said Frank N. Wilcox, Master, give due notice by publication in the leading newspapers in the Cities of Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, and New York City, at least twenty days before the date of said hearing, of the purport of this order.

6. That said Master shall lawfully preserve all claims and testimony submitted before him and continue said hearing from day to day until all evidence in support of the claims filed be closed, and report the testimony taken by him and his findings of fact to this court on or before the 15th day of October, 1897."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given of the purport of the above recited order, and the hearing therein provided for, on the first day of October, 1897, at the office of the undersigned, Room 1031 Society for Savings Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

FRANK N. WILCOX, Master.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the Swan Incandescent Electric Light Company.

A general meeting of the creditors of the Swan Incandescent Electric Light Company is hereby called for the 26th day of October, 1897, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, No. 45 Crosby Street, in the City of New York, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New York, August 24th, 1897. CHARLES W. SPEAR, Receiver of the Swan Incandescent Electric Light Company.

SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN Attorneys for Receiver, 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
au24-lawToc26

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gustavus A. Bailey, Arthur A. Bailey, Mary B. Gatzweiller, Zachariah Moore, Eliza Hall, Ella B. Gatzweiller, Anna C. Bailey, Roderick A. Bailey, Ida B. Brown, Robert Bailey, Mary B. Bevil, Hester J. Bailey, Ellen B. Gallagher, Mayette B. Liles, Pearl B. Swain, Arthur Bailey, Jr., send greeting: Whereas, Oscar F. Gunz of Rutherford, New Jersey, has lately applied in the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of March, 1897, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of EDWARD A. BAILEY, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of the City of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 17th day of October, 1890, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of EDWARD SANDS, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 19th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MILTON C. GRAY, Attorney for petitioner, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.
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THOMPSON, ALFRED WORDSWORTH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Pumpelly Thompson; Oscar I. Cookery; Artists' Fund Society of the City of New York; Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Transfiguration in the City of New York; Helen Cassin; Florence Coskery; Comptroller of the City of New

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY,"
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.
Delightful Excursion on above schedule for

LABOR DAY.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
FREIGHT AND MAILS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Barbarossa .....Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
Karlsruhe.....Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Sept. 23, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Kaiser Wilhelm II., Nov. 13, 10 AM †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normania, Nov. 20, 10 AM *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM Normannia, Sept. 25, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Sept. 16, 10 AM A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE OF THE Twin Screw Mail S. S. Pennsylvania, Sept. 4, 11 AM Patria, Sept. 11, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS	Sept. 1	ST. LOUIS	Sept. 22
PARIS	Sept. 8	PARIS	Sept. 29
ST. PAUL	Sept. 15	ST. PAUL	Oct. 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon
Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon Westernland, Sept. 22, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office 6 Bowling Green.

COOK'S TOURS

ROUND THE WORLD.

Having completed the membership of our parties, as previously advertised, we have now arranged for a SUPPLEMENTARY PARTY to leave VANCOUVER on OCT. 7, visiting JAPAN, CHINA, the MALAY ARCHIPELAGO, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT, and PALESTINE.
SIX MONTHS' TOUR.
Membership limited; early application necessary.
SPECIAL TOUR to EGYPT and PALESTINE leaves September 25.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Sept. 11, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $103 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M
Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A. M.
Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM
Extra Sailings.
Aurania, Sept. 7, Noon Servia, Sept. 21, Noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic,	Sept. 1, Noon	Majestic,	Sept. 29, Noon
Germanic,	Sept. 8, Noon	Germanic,	Oct. 6, Noon
Teutonic,	Sept. 15, Noon	Teutonic,	Oct. 13, Noon
Britannic,	Sept. 22, Noon	Britannic,	Oct. 20, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Honkong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 19, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Sept. 15, Dec. 6, Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 11, Jan. 31, Mch. 28
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 8, Jan. 31, April 18
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
AORANGI, Sept. 8. WARRIMOO, Sept. 20.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Sept. 3
COMANCHE.....Monday, Sept. 6
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Sept. 8
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL. Except Sunday—For Tarrytown, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:35 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily. For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—ATLANTIC SPECIALS, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Thousand Island Route.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Saturday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 253 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 125th St. Station, New York; 358 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping car, New York to Bloomville. Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
10:10 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached. Connects at Bloomville and Saratoga.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A. B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex; A10:15, B10:46 A. M.; C3:05 P. M. Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20 A. M. C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.
*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook, and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK, and intermediate points.
*1:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal Intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*8:55, 9:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*9:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO, Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.
*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 115, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:55 A. M. EAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
3:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.
CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 (Through Parlor Car) and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.
Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. and (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited, 3:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Parlor Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 401, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 291 Broadway; 1,310 Astor House; 366 West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 460 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.
The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
J. R. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Sunday trains run on same time as week days.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St., and Whitehall Terminal.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 8:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
MAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points South to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:45, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.
Week days, 7:00, 7:25, 8:25, 9:15, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:33, 10:55, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:55, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:26, 6:55, 7:00, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c. From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 8:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For PHILADELPHIA from Whitehall Terminal. Week days, 7:55, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, (Buffet Car,) 4:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, 6:55, 8:25 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET, 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.
For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.
Week days, 7:55, 8:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.
From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 278 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Millburn, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West. Pullman Parlor car, New York to Richfield Springs.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS, Pullman Buffet Sleepers, Sleepers New York to Richfield Springs.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway, Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 61 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:25, ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P.M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMOR

RAPID TRANSIT BLOCKED

Park Commissioners Refuse Approve the Scheme for the Battery Tunnel.

NEW PLANS MUST BE DRAWN

Acting Corporation Counsel Connoly Decided There Was No Authority to Approve Modified Plans—The Original Ones Would Damage the Park.

The Park Commissioners yesterday denied the application of the Rapid Transit Commission for permission to tunnel Battery Park for the end of the proposed underground road, holding that the original plans of the commission would injure the park beyond repair, and that the Rapid Transit Commission has no power to make an agreement to modify those plans.

When the plans for the road south of the City Hall, with a loop at the Battery, were drawn by Chief Engineer Parsons, it was understood that they were subject to modification. It had been considered advisable to end the road at the City Hall, because of the difficulty of obtaining the consent of property owners and the great expense attached to tunneling in the lower part of the city. There was a general demand that the road extend to the Battery, and the plans were drawn. Consents of property owners in that section were obtained, and the plans were approved by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

The Park Commissioners objected that the plans would destroy from forty to fifty trees and do other damage, and declined to give the consent without which the Battery loop could not be constructed. W. H. Burr, engineer to the Park Board, suggested modifications to the plans, and W. B. Parsons, engineer to the Rapid Transit Commission, pencilled them into the original plans, and then asked the Park Board for its consent.

Tracy, Boardman & Platt, counsel to the commission, wrote to the Park Board, explaining that the plans had been modified so that little or no damage, beyond the destruction of a few young trees that could be replaced easily, would be done to the park, and offering to agree for the commission to abandon the original plans and build according to the modifications. Mr. Burr was instructed to report on the modified plans.

President McMillan said he did not believe the Rapid Transit Commission had any authority to agree to modify the plans approved by the Board of Aldermen. Col. Cruger agreed with him, but as neither was certain, they referred the question to the Corporation Counsel for a decision.

At yesterday's meeting of the board, Secretary Leary read counsel's application, Mr. Burr's report, and an opinion by Theodore Connoly, Acting Corporation Counsel. Mr. Burr's report was to the effect that under the modified plans, which included many of the suggestions he had made to Mr. Parsons, the tunnel would not materially injure the park, and that if the work was done by tunnelling instead of by excavating the inconvenience to the public would be trifling.

Mr. Connoly's report was designated by President McMillan and Col. Cruger as definite and unsatisfactory, because it left all the responsibility on the Park Board.

Approval Must Be Absolute.

In the opinion, Mr. Connoly said:

"If I am to restrict my answer within the exact limits of your question, that answer must be in the negative, because your approval must be absolute and unqualified, therefore an approval with an agreement for the modification would not be an approval of plans already adopted and approved by the Common Council.

"But, in view of the fact that your Secretary has inclosed with his communication the letters from the attorneys of the Rapid Transit Commission, I think it well to suggest to your Board that the questions raised by the lefters of the attorneys of the Rapid Transit Commission are not identical with that stated in your communication.

"There can be no question that your board is confined to an absolute approval or disapproval of the general plan for the railroad, and cannot make any agreement which would modify that general plan.

"Nor has the Rapid Transit Commission any power until the approval of the general plan to 'prepare detailed plans and specifications for the construction of such rapid transit railway or railways.' However much therefore, it may be the wish of the Rapid Transit Commission to accede to your request for a modification of the general plan or to make an agreement in reference to the detailed plans, that board is not in a position at this time to take any official action upon the matter.

"It would appear, however, that it is ready to carry out your wishes when it shall be in a position to do so, and has given you assurance to that effect. In connection with this matter, I may point out that the police of the Legislature in regard to the rapid transit plans was a definite and very wise one.

"The first step is the preparation of general plans, which are to be adopted by the commission and approved by the proper authorities. These general plans purposely contain no details and make no provision for the modifications which experience has shown must always arise in connection with the construction of large public works, and it was evidently for the very purpose of allowing the Rapid Transit Commission the necessary latitude that the approval of the municipal authorities is, under the act, confined to the general plans.

"I do not think, therefore, your approval or disapproval of the general plans disposes of the questions suggested by your communication and the letter of the attorneys for the Rapid Transit Commission. I am informed that the objectionable feature which causes your refusal to approve of the general plan is the fact that under those plans the roof of the tunnel would be within two feet of the surface of Battery Park.

"This would be a very grave objection if, as I understand, you are very strongly of the opinion that such a construction would be improper, but, in view of the fact that under the act, the commission has undoubted power to change the grades of the work in its detailed plans where the change of grade does not involve a material change of plan, and in view also of the further fact that this commission has expressed its willingness to accede to your wishes in the matter, it does not seem that your approval of the general plans would have the effect you fear.

"As above stated, I have considered the question somewhat generally because, in view of the letters of the attorneys of the Rapid Transit Commission and of your own communication, it would seem that the real questions at issue are considerably broader and must be disposed of upon different grounds from what could be said in answer to the precise question in your communication."

The Application Denied.

President McMillan asked to have the paragraph referring to absolute approval repeated and then said: "It is just as I thought. We cannot approve any other plan but the one already adopted by the Aldermen, and we cannot approve of that."

Corporation Counsel Rapid Transit Commission is in no position to make any agreement," said Col. Cruger, "and if it did make one it would not be binding on a future commission. I move that the report of Mr. Burr be accepted and that a copy of it, with a copy of the Corporation Counsel's opinion, be sent to the counsel of the Rapid Transit Commission, with a statement that in view of the statements in those documents the Park Board cannot approve the plans."

Commissioner Ely voted for the motion, and it was adopted.

The decision will delay the work on Lower Broadway for some time. It will be necessary for the Rapid Transit Commission to have new plans drawn to the modifications and to obtain again the consents of the property owners and the approval of the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen.

A long letter from the sculptor Turini was read, complaining of the criticisms of the National Sculpture Society on his model of the statue of Bolivar, and insinuating that were he a member of the society the report would have been different. Mr. Turini asked permission to defend his production and combat the adverse criticism in person before the Park Board. The letter was ordered filed, as under the law the decision of the society as far as the Park Board is concerned is final.

The board decided to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue bonds for $910,000 for the completion of the Harlem Driveway; $1,840,000 has already been expended, and it is believed the appropriation asked for will complete the work.

It was decided to asphalt Cathedral Driveway from Eighth Avenue to Riverside Drive and to ask the Department of Public Works to place improved gas lamps at the Fifty-ninth Street Circle.

INDIANS ADMIRE NEW YORK.

Eight Young Cheyennes from the Fort Reno Reservation Call on Mayor Strong.

Eight young Cheyenne Indians, dressed in the gaudy costume of the red man at peace, dined in the public room of the Imperial Hotel yesterday with three white men, and attracted general attention. The Indians arrived in the city Sunday on their way to Washington to visit the officials of the Department of the Interior. They are making a tour of the East by the invitation of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and are accompanied by George W. Dubeck, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the road.

In the party are Little Bird, Sand Bear, Little Hawk, Elk Man, and Fox Tail. Acting as their interpreter is George E. Bartlett, an old-time pony express rider, who was once Deputy Marshal at Wounded Knee. Bartlett's Indian name is "Huste," which, translated, means "Wounded Knee," and it was he who gave Wounded Knee Creek its name.

The Indians came from the Fort Reno reservation. They are all young and athletic in appearance. The oldest among them is less than twenty-eight years old. With the exception of Little Bird, none of them had ever left the reservation before the present trip. Little Bird was educated at the Indian School at Carlisle, Penn.

The party left Fort Reno two weeks ago, and have visited all the principal cities between that place and New York. At Buffalo they were the guests of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at the reunion there last week were among the features of the grand parade. They visited Mayor Strong yesterday and expressed, through their interpreter, their admiration of the metropolis. The Mayor in reply said they were the finest specimens of their race he had ever seen.

Last night they occupied boxes at the Star Theatre, where they saw "The Privateer." They will leave for Washington to-day and will return to their homes next week.

TICKET BROKERS WILL FIGHT.

They Denounce the Anti-Scalpers Law and Have Decided to Resist Its Enforcement.

Ticket brokers in this city will not close up their places of business to-morrow, despite the fact that the law making the pursuit of their business a misdemeanor goes into effect. They held a meeting at the Cosmopolitan Hotel last night and determined to fight the law until it shall be either enforced against them all or declared unconstitutional.

The Anti-Scalpers bill, as it is called, was passed by the Legislature early last Spring, to take effect on Sept. 1. It provides that any person selling a ticket of any railroad company without express authorization to do so, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than six months or more than two years. The alternative of a fine is omitted.

Although the twenty or thirty ticket brokers in this city had practically agreed to make a strong fight against the law, ways and means for such a contest had not been devised until yesterday. Now each man knows exactly what his neighbor will do, and is prepared for waiting.

The meeting at the Cosmopolitan Hotel last night was attended by about thirty members of the New York City Branch of the State Ticket Brokers' Association, and several delegates from out of town. Gustav G. Lansing, Chairman of the association, presided, and among those present were L. C. Newburger, George Tyroller, Nathan Bloom, I. Frank, and W. H. Burroughs. The meeting was devoted entirely to business, and a definite plan of action was mapped out. What this plan is no one would say, but it is expressed in the word "Fight."

Mr. Frank, ex-President of the National Ticket Brokers' Association, in speaking of the law, said yesterday afternoon:

"You can buy a railroad ticket here on Wednesday and the days to come until it is decided whether such a law is right or wrong. After being in this business twenty-two years without sacrificing my reputation, I will not abandon it because a powerful railroad company has persuaded a Legislature to stigmatize it as a crime."

Chairman Lansing said: "It is an outrage, not only against the men who are in the business, but against the travelling public. It declares that a man may not do as he chooses with his own property. Of course we will fight it. No State has ever enforced such a law, and I think that the one railroad which is attempting to drive us out of the business will have its hands full."

Ticket brokers intimate that in the fight to be begun to-morrow they have received assurances of support from many merchants.

LUCAS GOT HIT AT LAST.

Baseball Dodger at North Beach Has His Nose Broken.

George Lucas, a negro who all Summer has been dodging baseballs with his head stuck through a hole in a canvas sheet at North Beach, was too slow in dodging a baseball thrower yesterday, and the ball caught him between the eyes.

He dropped, and when he was brought to it was found his nose was broken.

DR. EVANS'S REAL ESTATE.

His Holdings in This City Not Worth $5,000,000.

The real estate holdings of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist of Paris, in this city, according to Horace S. Ely & Co., his agents, do not amount in value to anywhere near $5,000,000.

Alfred E. Marling of the firm said yesterday that Dr. Evans owns one block between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets and the Boulevard and West End Avenue, besides other property in John and Pearl Streets. "Of course, we will not specify as to values or the locations," said Mr. Marlin. "That certainly would be improper for us."

Concerning the rumor that the Boulevard block is really the property of the Empress Eugenie, Mr. Marlin said it was untrue. Dr. Evans purchased it with the proceeds from the sale of the Western Union Building in 1872.

This property is estimated to be worth between $400,000 and $500,000.

OBJECT TO THE SALARIES.

Brooklyn's Kindergarten School Plan Meets with a Check.

The movement to establish kindergartens as a part of the Brooklyn public-school system has met with a check, owing to the small salaries paid in that city as compared with others. The Board of Education has arranged for the establishment of a number of kindergartens, to be opened at the Fall term. An examination was held some time ago, and a sufficient number of applicants passed it to equip the kindergartens with teachers, but when the successful candidates learned the salaries to be paid, a number of them refused to take situations in Brooklyn and have gone to other cities. A new examination has been called for September 7.

The salary is $550 a year, with an annual increase of $50 up to the maximum of $750. Charles N. Chadwick, who is Chairman of the committee having the work in hand, says that unless the salaries are increased the scheme cannot be carried through except in a small way.

TANDEM SCORCHERS ARRESTED.

They Distanced the Police, but Were Caught While Resting.

George Hertig of 357 West Fifty-sixth Street and George Kunz of 922 Eighth Avenue led two mounted policemen and a bicycle policeman a long chase yesterday morning, and were captured only when they were too much exhausted to ride further. The chase began near Grant's Tomb and ended in Central Park. The men were riding a tandem geared to 118. They raced down the Boulevard with Bicycle Policeman O'Rourke in pursuit.

Mounted Policeman Lasky started to help O'Rourke, but his horse shied and he was thrown. The wheelmen turned into the Park, followed by Mounted Policeman McCarthy, and disappeared. They were found lying on the grass, too much exhausted to move, but still able to chaff the policeman. In the Harlem Police Court Magistrate Pool fined them $10 each for scorching and $5 each for disorderly conduct.

WESTERN MERCHANTS HERE

New Arrivals Crowd the Association Headquarters and Register Their Names.

DOUBLE LINE AT THE DESK

Second Series of Excursions Brings Many Dealers to the Local Markets—President King Appeals Again to the Southern Railroads.

An unusually large number of out-of-town merchants were registered at the headquarters of the Merchants' Association yesterday. They included a hundred or more who arrived from the West Saturday night and Sunday. They were eager to obtain official recognition from the Merchants' Association, and crowded into the office as soon as the doors were opened yesterday morning. Several were accompanied by wives and children. The crowd was so great during the forenoon that a double line was formed and two registers were used.

A. Fuesnot, the Second Vice President of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, was one of the earliest callers. He said he was anxious to learn something of the methods of the association. When the system was explained to him and the plan and scope of the organization were set forth, he said he was going to tell his people at home all about it, for he believed that reduced railway rates would end in stimulating travel, and ultimately in largely increased returns to the railways.

A. B. Park, dry goods merchant of Adrian, Mich., said yesterday: "New York as a buying centre is unequaled. I have been coming here for twenty years, and there is always something new. Business is better. We are not complaining at present conditions. Our business has been very good for two years."

C. F. Hatton, drug merchant, of Columbus, Ohio, said: "I am here earlier than usual this year. I have taken advantage of the low rates secured from the railroads. Drugs have been inactive for some weeks. The prospect is good, however. People are returning from their Summer vacations and business will soon have its proper movement."

W. S. Bell, dry goods merchant, of Springfield, Mo., said: "The Summer business shows an advance of 50 per cent. Local conditions are fine, agriculture is excellent, mineral industries are very active, and there is an abundance of fruit selling at good figures."

President King has made application to the Chairman of the Southeastern Passenger Association for another set of excursions from the South Sept. 10 to 14, inclusive, these being the dates of the second series of excursions from the trunk line territory. The request was made for the benefit of Southern merchants who want to remain at home until after the cotton crop shall have been harvested, in part at least, if not entirely. This request has not yet been granted, but there has been hardly time yet for the Southeastern Passenger Association to have acted upon it. If the request is granted notice will be sent out at once throughout the South by means of circulars, which will be distributed to every merchant living in the territory east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River.

These additional resident members were enrolled yesterday: Bankers—Russak Brothers; silk manufacturers—Belding Brothers & Co.; Needles—Pratt & Farmer; Spool Cotton—Alexander King & Co.; Manufacturers of Tinware—Ginna & Co.; Wholesale Clothing—Fleisher Brothers; Hosiery and Underwear—C. Simons Sons.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.

A Half-Fare Rate Made by the Southeastern Association.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Southeastern Railway Association has arranged for a series of excursions from all parts of the South traversed by its lines to Washington, Norfolk, and Richmond, at one fare for the round trip, commencing Sept. 1.

The association is composed of the Southern Railway, Atlantic Coast Line, Atlanta and West Point, Savannah, Florida and Western, Central of Georgia, Florida Central and Peninsular, Florida East Coast Railway, Georgia and Alabama, Georgia Southern and Florida, Plant System, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, Tifton and Northeastern, Western and Atlantic, and Western of Alabama. The movement to provide for these excursions was started several weeks ago by a large number of wholesale merchants in Baltimore, Richmond, and Norfolk.

It is understood that the managers of the railway companies composing the Southeastern Association have become convinced that an era of prosperity has struck the South, and that there will be much more purchasing of goods among the people there in the near future than there has been for years past, and they determined to do all in their power to enable the wholesale men of Baltimore, Norfolk, and Richmond to secure the trade.

It is possible that to a certain extent this action of the Southeastern Association was made necessary in order to counteract the efforts of New York merchants to capture the Southern trade.

FIVE BOYS UNDER ARREST.

Investigating the Attempt to Wreck a Brighton Beach Train.

The two boys who were caught trying to wreck a train on the Brighton Beach Railroad on Sunday, Edward Campbell and William McCauley, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Steers in the Flatbush Police Court. They pleaded not guilty, and were held in $1,000 bail for examination on Sept. 8. Policeman Farrell, who arrested them, swore out warrants for three other boys—Thomas McFeeley, fifteen years old, of 39 Little Street; Joseph Burns, twelve years old, of 328 Plymouth Street, and a lad named Lyons, about eleven years old, who lives somewhere in the neighborhood of Little Street.

Campbell made a statement, in which he implicated these three boys, and said that McFeeley was the leader. Campbell is the son of Peter Campbell, a laster in a shoe factory on Plymouth Street. He denies that he and his companions had ever placed stones on a railroad track before. McCauley's father is Owen McCauley, a longshoreman. Both live at 39 Little Street.

CYCLE RUN CAUSED TROUBLE.

Eighteen Resignations from Zion German Evangelical Church.

Eighteen persons have resigned from Zion German Evangelical Church, at McAdoo Avenue and the Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City. They say that the cause is malicious gossip, and they blame the pastor, the Rev. William Sanft, for turning a credulous ear to this gossip and pronouncing judgment without making an investigation.

The trouble began with a wheeling trip to Lake Hopatcong, made by Miss Anna Lamcken of 67 Old Bergen Road, Miss Ida Kratkie, Carl Mahnken, and August Gehben, all members of Zion Church, and George True of Newark, who acted as guide. The run was made on July 8, and the party remained at Lake Hopatcong until Monday evening. The return trip was by train.

Nothing was heard of the matter until last Tuesday, when Pastor Sanft called on Miss Lamcken, as she supposed, to talk over an application she had made to be appointed organist of the church. Instead, he abruptly informed her, she says, that he could never consent to her becoming the organist of the church, giving as his reason the bicycle trip she had made with Miss Kratkie and Messrs. Mahnken and Gehben. Miss Lamcken says that as soon as she recovered from the shock she ordered Pastor Sanft out of the house and told him never to show his face there again."

The next day Mrs. Lamcken and her three daughters sent in their resignations as members of Zion Church. When Messrs. Gehben and Mahnken and Miss Kratkie heard of what had happened they also resigned, and since then eleven of their friends have resigned.

Pastor Sanft declined yesterday to have anything to say about the matter.

DATE OF THE TARIFF LAW

Main Point Raised Before the General Appraisers at a Hearing of Protests.

MR. M'KINLEY MAY BE CALLED

Proof Demanded as to the Hour the New Law Was Signed—Government Counsel Refuses to Accept General Report as Proof.

A point which the testimony of President McKinley may be necessary to decide was raised before the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday on a hearing of protests against the Treasury Department's construction of the retroactive force of the new tariff law. Counsel for the protesting importers were proceeding on the assumption that it was a conceded fact that the new tariff law was signed by the President at 4:04 o'clock P. M. July 24. W. J. Gibson, representing the Government, and the General Appraisers themselves at once intimated that the exact time of the affixing of the Presidential signature to the new law was not a matter for judicial assumption, but should be definitely proved.

Henderson M. Somerville, Joseph B. Williamson, Jr., and Charles H. Ham represented the General Appraisers, and the board room, in Bleecker Street, was crowded by importers and their lawyers. There were eighty-seven cases on the docket. All were cases where imported goods had been entered at the Custom House on July 24, prior to the signing of the new tariff law, but which had been required to pay duty under it on the ground that the law, taking effect on the day it was signed, knew no fractions of a day.

Of the eighty-seven protests submitted about a dozen cases were made up by New York importers The others came from different parts of the country, and embraced a wide variety of merchandise. The contention was the same in each case—that the law could not constitutionally apply to imports properly entered before the President signed the measure.

Boston Firm's Protest.

The hearing was opened at 10:30 o'clock, and J. P. Tucker, an attorney from Boston, submitted the protest of Stoddard, Haserick, Richards & Co., wool importers of Boston, as a test case. The firm imported a quantity of wool on the steamship Sylvania, which arrived at Boston July 24. Formal entry of the importation was made before 11 o'clock A. M., and free entry was claimed under the old law. The Collector, acting under instructions, assessed a duty of 11 per cent. Mr. Tucker submitted a long brief setting forth the facts and arguing that the attempt of the Treasury Department to make the provisions of the new tariff law retroactive was unlawful and unconstitutional.

He argued that, inasmuch as every newspaper in the country had printed the statement that President McKinley signed the new Tariff act at 4:04 o'clock July 24, he presumed the Government was willing to concede it as a fact. Mr. Somerville, who presided at the hearing, interposed that the Board of General Appraisers had no judicial knowledge that such was the fact, and Lawyer Gibson said he had no authority to consent to any such assumption.

"Well, I am astonished!" exclaimed the Boston lawyer. "I had no more idea that we would be required to prove the time that the new Tariff bill was signed than that we should have to show that the sun was shining. I regret to see this disposition to resort to picayune municipal court practice in a matter of such peculiar interest and importance."

"That language is hardly respectful," injected Attorney Gibson, mildly. "I certainly have no wish to be captious, but this is a judicial proceeding, and questions of fact ought to be proved the same as in any court of law."

"Very well; if we must prove the fact, we can do so," replied Mr. Tucker. Mr. Dingley was there, as also were Chairman Hager of the House Committee on Enrollment of Bills and Executive Clerk Prudden. Then there is the President himself. We might get his testimony."

"That would be conclusive," commented one of the appraisers.

After some deliberation Mr. Somerville decided that counsel for the importers might make their arguments on the assumption that the new law was signed at 4:04 o'clock P. M. on July 24 last. Should the Government decline to concede that point, the Board of General Appraisers would hold the cases before them open and permit counsel to submit proofs of the fact.

Law Not Retroactive.

Mr. Tucker then argued that the theory that the law took no cognizance of parts of a day was a legal fiction which no Appellate Court had ever allowed to interfere with any essential individual rights. The importation of certain packages of wool by his clients, he said, was a completed transaction before noon July 24, and the Customs officers had no Constitutional right to apply to it provisions of an act which did not become a law until more than four hours later.

Mr. Gibson said he desired to enter a formal objection to the acceptance of testimony designed to show when the new law was signed, on the ground that such testimony was irrelevant and incompetent. The Government had already made a formal ruling as to the "date of effect" of the new tariff law.

Stephen G. Clarke, as attorney for several New York importers, submitted three distinct protests against the application of the new law to imports entered at the Custom House prior to the President's signing the act. One was from H. B. Dyer & Co., on an importation of 649 cases of pineapples from the Bahamas; the second was from A. Hirsch & Co., on an importation of fancy flowers and feathers, and raw birds from Paris, and the third was from Lasker & Bernstein, on an importation of sponges from Havana. Mr. Clarke offered The Congressional Record in evidence to show that up to 3:30 o'clock P. M. on July 24, the new tariff law had not received the signature of the President.

Mr. Gibson objected to the reception of such testimony upon the ground that The Congressional Record was only a newspaper, and not the official journal of Congress.

Masten & Nichols, attorneys for E. H. Van Ingen & Co., submitted a brief on their protest in the matter of an importation of wool goods received by the steamship Paris on the morning of July 24. Among other cases which were submitted without argument were those of E. Haviland & Co., Mrs. Charles Wittman, William Iselin & Co., Arnold & Conover, George W. Sheldon & Co., L. Straus & Sons, C. V. Richards, and Garrison, Wright & Co.

All the cases will be held open by the General Appraisers until Mr. Gibson can ascertain if the Treasury Department will consent to allow the exact time when President McKinley signed the new Tariff act, to go on the record without further proof.

ROMANCE AT BARGE OFFICE.

W. D. Lucialda Marries a Destitute Young Woman.

Mrs. Solomon Wanow and her five children, who were born in Spain, were steerage passengers on the steamship Scotia. Two of the children were sick on arrival, and the immigration officials sent them to the hospital. Mrs. Wanow had very little money, but she had a pretty daughter, Marion, seventeen years old, with whom a young man in the steerage fell desperately in love. He gave his name as W. D. Lucialda. He had money, and told the officials that if Mrs. Wanow and her family were admitted to the country he would marry Marion and support the whole family.

The officials decided to consider the case, and they took it up in sections. The first section related to the matrimonial portion of Lucialda's proposition. Their conclusion became generally known when a missionary clergyman's services were called in yesterday, and Marion became a bride. The wedded ones were then admitted as immigrants.

The fate of the other members of the family was not announced, but one official said that the mother-in-law and the other children would probably be deported.

Hartman Arrested by Mistake.

Ernest Hartman, who resides at 185 Charlton Street, Newark, and who was arrested in Hoboken Saturday night, charged with smuggling, was discharged by United States Commissioner Russ yesterday. When Hartman was brought before the Commissioner yesterday morning, it was discovered that he had been arrested in mistake for another man.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

LEGAL NOTES.

LIABILITY OF THE MASTER FOR NEGLECT OF AN EMPLOYE.—Daniel Crowell, as administrator, recovered judgment on the trial of his action against Howard Thomas for damages for the death of his daughter, Elizabeth, employed in a fruit canning factory, resulting from the explosion of a barrel in which water was heated by steam conveyed through a pipe connected with the boiler, and which was ordinarily a safe contrivance. It appeared on the trial that the accident was caused by the presence, in the escape pipes of the barrel, of a plug which had been temporarily inserted by a co-employe, and was plainly visible, but which the defendant's Superintendent and alter ego, upon whom rested the duty of inspection, and who, when he turned on the steam on the morning of the accident, knew that the barrel had not been used for several weeks, had failed to notice and remove. The Fourth Appellate Division directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Justice Adams, that the question whether, under the circumstances, the Superintendent was guilty of negligence should be submitted to the jury. The court held that in such a case it was erroneous to charge the jury, in effect, that if the person who placed the plug in the escape pipe had been directed to take charge of the barrel by the Superintendent, the negligent act of such person was the act of the master.

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TEST OF A MACHINE.—A judgment of a district court in favor of the defendant, in an action brought by the American Gas Control Company to recover from C. Otto Kramer and others the agreed price of two gas governing machines installed in the defendant's premises, has been affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. The contract provided that a gas governor should be paid for if it effected a certain saving, payment to be made "after forty days' fair trial"; coupled with a further provision that the saving should be "demonstrated by an actual time test." The court held, by Justice Bischoff, that the agreement indicated that no payment was to be made until a trial had been had, extending over forty days, and a time test made twenty-two days after the machine was installed, and showing a saving, assented to in writing by the purchaser, did not bind him to pay the purchase price where his gas bill indicated no saving at the expiration of forty days.

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A SUBMISSION WHERE DEFENDANT DOES NOT APPEAR.—A submission of a controversy was made to the Supreme Court in the Fourth Department, in a suit by Henry Winthrop Gray, as receiver of the United States Mutual Accident Association of the City of New York, against Augustus H. Daniels, involving nominally only the amount of $6.80. Mr. Daniels was a member of the association and was insured by it for $5,000, payable in case of his death caused by an accident; and in addition he was entitled to a certain weekly compensation for personal injuries resulting from accidents. He continued to be a member until the corporation was dissolved because of its insolvency. It was agreed in the case submitted that the unpaid liability of the association which accrued during the membership of Mr. Daniels amounted to $233,-634.63, of which his proportionate share was $6.80. Mr. Daniels made no defense. The submission was evidently intended for the purpose of obtaining a decision that the members of the association were liable for the assessments made against them, but the Fourth Appellate Division, in giving judgment decreeing that Mr. Daniels was liable to pay his proportionate share of the liabilities incurred by the association which had accrued during his membership and prior to the appointment of a receiver, held that such judgment, under the circumstances, would not be regarded as a precedent against any member of the association subsequently contesting his liability to pay a similar assessment, and that the judgment should contain a provision to that effect.

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ALLEGED LIBELOUS ADVERTISEMENT.—In a libel suit brought by William H. De Wicke and Charles E. Dobson, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, against George C. Dobson, a preliminary injunction was granted to restrain the further publication of alleged libels during the pendency of the action. The litigation appeared to be a controversy between rival instructors in a branch of instrumental music, and the matter of which the plaintiff complained was published as an advertisement in a New York newspaper. The injunction order was reversed by the Second Appellate Division, Justice Willard Bartlett, who gave the opinion, holding that the Supreme Court would not, in the exercise of its equitable jurisdiction, grant a preliminary injunction restraining a defendant from continuing to publish or circulate an alleged libelous advertisement concerning the plaintiff, although it was alleged that the defendant, being wholly irresponsible, would thereby inflict great injury upon the plaintiff.

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TAXES PAID UNDER A VOID ASSESSMENT.—Delbert A. Adams, suing as executor of Lydia M. Wilcox, appealed from an order of the County Court of Monroe County, denying his motion for an order directing the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County to refund certain taxes to him. The Fourth Appellate Division reversed the order, holding, by Presiding Justice Hardin, that when taxes levied under assessments, illegally made of the land of a testatrix against her "Est.," and against her "H'rs," had been paid by her executor, after the land had been sold therefor, in order to remove an apparent cloud upon the title, and to enable him to effect under a power in her will a sale of the land which the purchaser otherwise refused to complete, and the executor thereafter petitioned the Board of Supervisors of the county asking that the money thus expended be repaid, and such request was refused, the County Court should, under the power given by Chapter 386 of the Laws of 1890, order it to be refunded. A payment so made by the executor, the court held, could not be considered a voluntary payment.

Passengers from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on European steamships were the following:

Red Star Line steamship Friesland from Antwerp.—The Right Rev. Matthew Harkins, D. D.; Harvey Johnson, ex-United States Consul at Antwerp; Mrs. Johnson, Prof. and Mrs. W. J. Seelye, and Prof Joseph Osgood Thompson.

North German Lloyd steamship Aller from Bremen—Dr. and Mrs. F. J. W. Closing, J. H. Hummel, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lincoln, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mitchell.

North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Genoa and Gibraltar—E. L. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. North, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred V. Sayre, Mrs. R. Sapio, and Dr. and Mrs. John F. Young.

Wedded Thirty Years, Now Separated.

Mrs. Mary Ann Pond of Hancock Avenue, Jersey City Heights, has filed a bill for divorce from Edward Leonard Pond of Philadelphia, and recently of Brooklyn. They were married in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, on Aug. 14, 1867, and have three grown children. The ground is desertion. They celebrated the silver anniversary of their wedding in Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, five years ago. Mr. Pond is employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Reception for Abraham Gruber.

The Republican organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District is preparing to give a rousing welcome to Abraham Gruber on his return from Europe. Mr. Gruber is a passenger on the steamship Saale, which is expected to reach her dock on Thursday morning, and a steamboat has been chartered to take the members of the organization down the bay. They will leave the foot of Whitehall Street at 5:30 A. M.

Absolutely impossible to go wrong here if you do your part.

Whether a suit or overcoat, shoes, hat or necktie, it's all the same.

Whether price, wear or crankiness, it's all the same.

If it's wrong and you tell us we make it right.

If you buy what you don't want or don't like we take it back.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MURDER OF SEXTON STELZ

Robbery Believed to Have Been the Motive for the Williamsburg Church Crime.

ONE POORBOX WAS EMPTIED

Indications that Two Men Were Concerned in the Crime—The Dead Man's Pockets Had Been Searched and His Gold Watch Stolen.

The Brooklyn police believe that more than one man was engaged in the murder of George Stelz, the aged assistant sexton of the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Trinity, in Montrose Avenue, near Graham, whose dead body was found late on Sunday night in the church vestibule. Robbery was the motive of the crime, for not only was Stelz's gold watch stolen, but one of the poor boxes had been robbed and an effort made to pry open another.

The church has a membership of more than 10,000, and the Rev. Peter Dauffenbach is the head pastor. He succeeded the late Monsignor and Vicar General May, whose body is in a vault under the church, near the spot where Stelz lost his life. Stelz had been assistant sexton of the church for nearly twenty-five years. He lived with his family, comprising his wife, three daughters, and two sons, on the first floor of the four-story flat house at 64 Montrose Avenue.

On Sunday night he received the keys of the church from Sexton Andrew Roesch at 6:45 o'clock, and five minutes later he rang the Angelus. In order to reach the spot to ring the bell, Stelz had to climb a stairway leading from the vestibule to the rope connecting with the bell. The Angelus was rung, and it must have been just after ringing it that the assistant sexton was attacked. It is thought that after Stelz retraced his steps down the narrow stairway, he received a blow from behind. Stains on the first three steps up from the vestibule indicate it to be the place where the attack was made. On the floor and on the walls were other stains, suggesting a struggle for life.

Two men, it is now thought, were concerned in the crime, because of the appearance of the surroundings. There is a wound between the eyes and one at the back of the head, just at the base of the brain. The former looks as if it was done by a sharp instrument, while that in the back was made by a blunt weapon.

Stelz's body was found in the vestibule by his son Nicholas, who had waited for his father to have supper. After ringing the angelus, Stelz generally went directly home. When he failed to appear at 7:30 o'clock on Sunday night his son went to the church. He found the front doors locked and went away. Later on Stelz's wife grew uneasy. The anxiety over her husband's absence gave her a headache, and she sent her son to the church again. From some of the members of the church he learned that a light had been seen in the church about 7:30 o'clock, which was regarded as unusual. Then the young man went to the sexton's store, opposite the church, and told Roesch he believed his father was in the church.

At his urgent request Roesch went along with the young man. They entered by a rear door, which is always open for the use of the priests attached to the edifice, and went down a side aisle to the front of the church, where Stelz discovered the body of his father at the foot of the stairway leading up to the belfry. The body had been searched for money. A further examination revealed the fact that after having robbed one poorbox, the murderer or murderers had started to work on another, and it is thought that something frightened them and they left the place. There was the mark of a blow on the box made by a bloody instrument.

At 3 o'clock in the morning Policeman Dresser of the Stagg Street Station found a man named James Madder, thirty-five years old, of 294 Wyona Street, asleep on a pile of lumber at McKibben and Lorimer Streets. On the lumber the policeman found a linen handkerhief which seemed to have blood stains upon it. At the station house he emphatically denied knowing anything of the murder or of the handkerchief.

A few months ago the dead man found a strange man in one of the confessionals of the church. The man had a chisel and hammer. Stelz caused his arrest, but the man was afterward discharged. It was thought at the time that his presence in the confessional was to wait until the church was closed and then rob the poorboxes.

An autopsy was held on the body yesterday afternoon by Coroner's Physician Frank Valentine, and Dr. Fleck of St. Catharine's Hospital. The examination showed that Stelz had been choked to death. There were seven scalp wounds, but none had fractured the skull or were sufficient to cause death. In choking the man two bones near the thorax had been broken.

The physicians said two men were evidently engaged in the attack on Stelz, as he must have made a desperate fight for his life.

Mrs. Losel Frightened the Burglars.

Mrs. Albert Losel, wife of ex-Alderman Losel of the Third Ward of Jersey City, of 640 Jersey Avenue, was awakened at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a noise in the rear of the house. She arose and, peering through the blinds, saw two men in the yard of the house next door, occupied by Col. L. D. Dickinson, City Treasurer, who, with his mother, is in the country. The men were apparently trying to force an entrance to the house. Mrs. Losel blew a call whistle, and the burglars escaped over the fence. Officers Donnegan and Tuomey responded and afterward arrested Timothy and John Harrington, brothers, who live in Philadelphia. Chief Murphy is satisfied that they are not the burglars, but they are held for examination.

Brooklyn Cavalry Will Camp.

Troop C, the Brooklyn cavalry organization of the National Guard, will go into camp at Eagle Williston, Long Island, on Friday. The men will leave the armory at 3 P. M. and go to the camp by train. There will be a mounted drill and guard mount the day of their arrival, and on Saturday they will go to Creedmoor for pistol practice at the State range. On Labor Day they will shoot with carbines for the State marksmen's decoration.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
The Bostonians,
IN ROBIN HOOD. Evgs., except Sun., 8:45 P. M.
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. McDonald, Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, Eugene Cowles, Geo. Frothingham, Miss Hilda Clark, and Wm. E. Philp.
Sousa's Concerts, To-day, 4 P. M.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs., except Sun. & Mon.

LYCEUM ....4th Av. & 23d St.... DANIEL FROHMAN...Manager. Begins 8.
Monday, Sept. 6th, Annual Engagement of E. H. SOTHERN in a new play, 5 acts, E. H. SOTHERN CHANGE